The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 134 BOMBAY: MONDAY JUNE 7, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.					
12th	June	Arabia	8000	....	....
19th	"	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	"	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.					
4th	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th	"	Kh..ber	9000	....	....
14th	"	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
6th	"	Caledonia	8000	....	....
21st	August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per sent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	6000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	....

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	603	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... " 28,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kuala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau (No China.)
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Pukot	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Kobe
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
'LINGA,"	2,185,	Friday 11th June.		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 11th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "KASARA" for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday 10th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 8th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 13th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON via COLOMBO.

S. S. "ELGIN" on or about 10th instant calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

7th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	4th June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 424

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

No excuse for the pale and anoemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

B. 17

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH TUDD,
Manager.

Post Box 181.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD imp ovements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON,

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—There are many Hupmobile Car owners in Bombay and they are satisfied users. If you are purchasing a Car, try the Hup. It will please you
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—11. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons.
765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

LEADING HOUSE IN THE EAST—For first class MOTOR CARS, MOTORS CYCLES, CYCLES, TYRES and ACCESSORIES.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
2

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 925

WANTED.

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—A few GRADUATES to work as ASSISTANT MASTERS, in the High School, Khairpur-Mir's. Initial salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications and experience. One of the applicants should be a B.Sc. or a B.A. with science as his voluntary subject. Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials, to—
ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, Esq, MA.,
Principal, High School, Khairpur-Mir's.
Khairpur-Mir's, 13th May, 1915. 727

WANTED—For Mechanical Transport Corps, North West Frontier Provinces: as many European or Indian Motor Lorry Drivers as possible.
TERMS—EUROPEAN.
Rank of Corporal, Rupees 98 per mensem, free accommodation, rations, clothing and equipment.
INDIAN.
Rank of Naik. Rupees 55 per month, free accommodation (or allowance in lieu), rations, clothing and equipment.
Candidates should have some experience in the handling of petrol motor lorries, or petrol motor cars.
Apply ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS, 7, Officers Quarters, Allahabad. 184

WANTED.

WANTED TYPISTS with gord knowledge of General Office Work. Apply to Box No. 391 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 921

WANTED—MORTGAGERS only to correspond. Sums amounting four Lakhs to be advanced on sound properties. M. ACHAL & Co., Post Box No. 106. Bombay. 924

WANTED an AGENT to purchase and sell Cotton and Grains. None but well experienced and influential men need apply to Box No. 392, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 921

WANTED a CARDER and SPINNER (mules) for upcountry mill. Apply stating terms and previous experience, to Box No. 388 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 914

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

WANTED two first class European Managers for our hotels. Only singles and those having experience in the hotel business need apply, sending copies of their testimonials to Messrs. JAN & SON Junior, Hewett Road, Lucknow. 194

AN Indian gentleman of education and experience is prepared to go to England for a short time as a Secretary to an Indian Prince or other gentleman of rank. Apply stating terms etc., No. 1 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle'." 100

WANTED from 8th July, 1915, a GRADUATE strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit for the post of ASSISTANT HEADMASTER of Beneh High School, Rajgarh, C. I. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters. Apply to the
DEWAN,
RAJGARH (BIAORA) STATE, C. I.
872

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

WANTED a Science Teacher for the H. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p.m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to THE HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C.I. 193

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER holding First Class Certificate under the Boilers Act. to take charge of the Municipal Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. Should have knowledge of Motor Engines. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications with certificates and testimonials should be submitted to the Undersigned before 20th June, 1915.
Selected candidates will be asked to see the Managing Committee.
(Sd.) MURLIDHAR, J. P.,
Vice President and Chairman,
Managing Committee,
919 Shikarpur Municipality.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).—WANTED for the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office at Khargpur an European or Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly acquainted with Loco Workshops Manufacture Accounts and the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments.
Salary Rs. 200—350 per mensem.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials which will not be returned) to the Undersigned.
A. C. CARR,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Bengal Nagpur Railway, Khargpur.
26th May, 1915. 184

FOR SALE.

UNCLAIMED very valuable parcels and luggage by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Terminus Parcel Office. See circular of
MEHTA & Co.,
817 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicater Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."
One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—9½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 767

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REGULATION LIFE BELTS to clear remaining stock. Apply to J. PURBHOODAS & Co., 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 825

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE 23 B. H. P. FIELDING OIL ENGINE, in perfect working order with self-starter etc. Can be seen at work at VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON, 2, Khetwady Lane. 865

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA:—FOR SALE.—One 500 K. W. electric generating set. Belliss and Morcum vertical triple expansion condensing engine and General Electric Co., compound wound D. C. Dynamo, 460 volts.
Three 200 K. W. electric generating sets. Slow speed, horizontal compound condensing engines and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
One 75 K. W. electric generating set. High speed vertical compound condensiag engine and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
Four Lancashire Boilers, 30 ft. by 8 ft., 180 lbs. pressure. Feed Pumps. Superheater. Air Pumps Circulating Pumps. Steam Traps, Grease Extractor. Piping, Generator Panels and Spares.
Plant may be seen at work at the Port Commissioners' Workshops, Garden Reach, and full particulars obtained there or in Chief Engineer's office. Plant being sold because the Port Commissioners intend to obtain current from the Electric Supply Corporation.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. Two flats 2nd and 3rd 3 or 4 bed-rooms each westerly facing. Apply N. M. PATELL. Cumballa Hill. 875

TO LET.—SHOW ROOMS: On the Hornby Road in most prominent position now occupied by W. H. THORNS & CO., Apply Sharp, Terms, etc., see
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369/371, Hornby Road, Bombay.
917

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE KHAMGAON.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 153 OF 1914.

VISHWANATH NAGOSA SAWAJI of Khamgaon. ..... Plaintiff
Versus
(1) ANANDRAO LAXMANRAO KOTHARE, of Bombay (2) GAJANAN RAMCHANDRA KOTHARE, of Khamgaon ..... Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 13th day of April, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the first defendant abovenamed in the following property:—
All that messuage tenement or dwelling house standing on the Fazindari ground, situate at 3rd Kolbhat Lane, West side of Kalbadevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 387 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality, under C Ward No. 3063, Street No. 13, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/121 and bounded on the East by the property of Tukaram Javji, on the West by Chewoolwadi, on the North by the said 3rd Kolbhat Lane and on the South by Bhangwadi.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 24th day of June 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.
Dated this 24th day of May 1915.
(Sd.) K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.
(Plaintiff in person)
VISHWANATH NAGOSA SAWAJI.
923

NOTICE.

LAUGH and the world will laugh with you. Bungling Bunks' Bunco will do it for you. 899

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns Headache cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C. 2

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 CASES CHEESE.

On TUESDAY, the 8th June, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction, at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
A consignment ex S. S. Persia:—
38 cases cheese.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE ETC. AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY the 10 June both days at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Company's Act IX of 1890 etc. unclaimed Parcels and Luggage consisting of Bales full pressed cotton, Bale of Long cloth, Bale of superior, Dhoties Casey of Cricket bats, Aniline dyes, big cask oil, bags of toor, photo materials, scented oils, brushes package of white dry zine powders, vichy waters, soaps, bicycles, gunnies, lead blocks, trunks, brass and copper ware, old clothing, betelnut, bag of ramduna, Singerophones bundle of hides bundle of leather etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Coy.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 13th JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
On SUNDAY, the 13th day of June, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Terrace P. & O. Dock's comp und, Mazagone very valuable English Mahogany, teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, drunbwaiter, heat safes, rich glass and crockery ware, handsome upholdstered drawing room suite, handsome made to order cabinets, Chesterfield easy chairs, marble top tables, teapoys, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, sweet toned Rose'a Cottage piano, bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, almirah, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, roll toped writing table, phonographs, table and hanging lamps, Singer's Sewing Machine, Electric ceiling fans and lights, perambulators, cooking utensils, garden flower pots etc., etc.
The property of E. H. Burt Esq of P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD RINGS ETC.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHAW & CO., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16 Hamam Street, Fort, a lot of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, jewellery, silverware gold and silver watches, gold rings, etc.
By order of the offices concerned:—
25 Casks Cement.
The above is now on view.
SHAW & CO.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
Here She is at last—Who?
DOLLY OF THE DAILIE.
Each film is a complete episode
DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.
Do not fail to see Mary Fuller in
DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.
Shows the wonderful adventures of a newspaper girl. An absolute Cinema Feast. There is no forced sensation in the adventures of "Dolly of the Dailies." Every episode is a complete story written by a well-known writer, Acton Davis, and is run in connection with the popular family paper "Home Chat." Old and young will enjoy this film.
6 p.m. EXCELSIOR. 9-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY JUNE 12th
will commence the season of the
BANDMANN VARIETY
AND
COMEDY SKETCH Co.
10 Well-known London Artistes
Including Miss May Yates, Miss Dorothea Temple, The 3 Rosslyn Sisters, Miss Nellie Lomas, Miss Grace Rosslyn in classical dances. Mr. Tom Payne, Mr. A. G. Spry, Mr. Fred. Coyne and Mr. Gordon Stamford and Arthur Roberts and Alf. Lester's Sketches.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW
at ROSE & Co. POPULAR PRICES.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
The only Variety Show in Town
To-night! To-night!
At 6-30 at the GAIETY
EDWARD'S THEATRE 10 p.m.
For 2 Nights only
The ever Popular, Bombay's Favourite
LITTLE MONA
Our Exclusive Drama
"THE CLAWS THAT KILL"
SPECIAL SERIES OF WAR PICTURES, Etc.
Wednesday, June 9th.
Return Visit, Prior to their departure for the Far East of
SISTERS CASTELLO
The Tango Girls in New Dances & Songs
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
in more New Songs
SATURDAY 12th, RED LETTER DAY
Opening Debut of the
THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY CO.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD
The finest picture palace in Bombay.
BUNGLING BUNKS' BUNCO
AND
THE MYSTERY OF THE UNDERGROUND ROOM
Two of the best pictures ever seen by you.

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
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To-night To-night
A GAMBLER'S WAGER.
5000 feet. Exclusive. Four Parts.
A powerful drama full of thrilling adventures, hair breadth escapes, and exciting scenes. Adapted from Jules Verne's celebrated novel "ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS". The scenes portrayed of the various parts of the world are all taken on the actual spot.
Time and Prices as Usual.

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To 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
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Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D. 22

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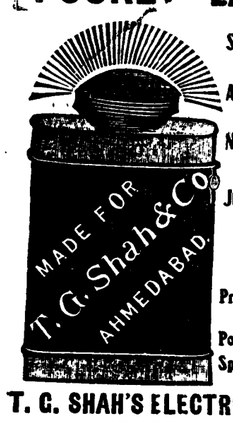

Storm and rain-proof !!!
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No matches or oil necessary !!!
Just press a button to get a dazz-ling flood of light !!!
Price Rs. 2, 2-8, 3 3-8, 4 8 5.
Postage As. 6 extra.
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T. C. SHAH'S ELECTRIC STORES
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BREAKFAST TIFFIN and DINNER

Equal to anything in town for
Rs. 50 per Month
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HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

By appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculist and Scientific Refractionists.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road*
BOMBAY
SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon. Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifing to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.,

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Rainfall has decreased in Burma and North-east India, but light rain has been nearly general in Malabar and Mysore. Scattered showers occurred in other parts of the Peninsula and Western Himalayas.

The principal amounts are:—Myitkyina two inches; Sibsagar, Silchar and Cherrapunji one; Narayanganj four; Mymensingh three; Bogra two; Chittagong and Darjeeling one and a half; Barisal one; Sonamarg a half.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

The conditions now prevailing in south peninsula are such as usually precede by few days the appearance of the monsoon on the Malabar coast and the mail steamer report also indicates that the monsoon is appearing over the Arabian Sea.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain in the south peninsula and along the Western Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and during the day in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and has increased also at Colombo. Some thunderstorms have occurred in the north Punjab and the Madras Deccan but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. A change in the conditions is noticeable in Malabar and may be connected with an advance of the monsoon.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan. A few thunderstorms may occur in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan and in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 5th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (4th)	105.1	81.4	46	..	0	0
Jask						
Do (4th)	92.1	80.1	60	..	0	—0.02
Muskat						
Do. (4th)	92.0	84.7	72	..	0	—0.10
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.7	84.5	43	..	0	0.01
Rawalpindi	110.7	80.0	31	0.04	0.17	0.03
Lahore	115.8	80.4	30	0.01	0.01	—0.04
Hissar	111.9	87.5	60	..	0.03	..
Ambala	113.7	86.1	38	..	0	0
Delhi	113.0	91.0	35	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112 2	87.2	31	..	0.24	0.28
Mainpuri	117.0	86.1	30	..	0	0
Jhansi	115.6	86.4	27	..	0.12	0.11
Cawnpore	114 6	83.3	62	..	0	—0.16
Allahabad	114.2	82.5	64	..	0.04	0.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.7	84.2	60	..	0	0
Karachi	88.4	78.8	89	..	0	—0.04
Ajmer	108.8	85.0	43	..	0	0
Jaipore	108.7	82.0	44	..	0	0
Kotah	112.2	90.6	29	..		—0.25
GAJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	79.2	79	..	0	—0.03
Dwarka	87.9	81.1	79	..	0	—0.14
Veraval	87.6	76.9	60	..	0	0
Rajkot	105.6	76.8	64	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	107.4	79.4	67	..	0	—0.09
Surat	94.3	80.5	69	..	0	—0.03
Ahmedabad	109.5	80.6	57	..	0	0
Deesa	107.0	78.8	67	..	0	0
Neemuch	105.7	81.0	36	..	0	0
Indore	106.8	78.3	47	..	0	—0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.8	84.5	28	..	0.03	0.01
Saugor	110.4	84.6	28	..	0	0
Hoshangabad	111.9	84.0	32	..	0.04	—0.13
Khandwa	109.4	85.3	42	..	0	—0.15
Akola	110 6	85.2	36	..	0	—0.41
Amraoti	111.2	84.3	19	..	0	—0.52
Nagpur	113.7	90.3	26	..	0	—0.76
Chanda	114.5	87.0	22	..	0	—0.40
Raipur	112.7	90.2	33	..	0.01	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	98.4	82.0	71	..	0	—1.36
Ratnagiri	91.5	81.3	70	..	0	—2.95
Mormugao	91.0	82.1	84	..	0.05	—2.70
Karwar	..	..	..	..	0.02	—4.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	110.4	78.7	44	..	0	—0.51
Ahmednagar	103.0	71.4	50	..	0.31	—0.35
Poona	103.6	74.5	67	..	0	—0.67
Sholapur	106.3	81.1	50	..	0	—0.79
Bijapur	104.0	80.1	59	..	00	—0.71
Belgaum	98.3	73.0	88	..	0.11	—1.06
Ahmedabad	104.0	77.1	48	..	0	—0.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.2	88.8	23	..	0	—0 16
Hyderabad	106.8	85.9	50	..	0	—0.59
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	74.5	66	0.49	0.56	—3.80
Calicut	91.9	76.3	91	0.12	0.32	—3.73
Cochin	91.9	76.9	80	0.52	1.19	—2.81
Colombo	91.4	77.9	94	0.34	0.36	—1.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.6	85.0	75	..	0	—0.54
Bellary	105.8	78.4	54	0.09	0.16	—2.27
Cuddapah	107.0	88.2	74	..	0.01	—0.53
Madras	93.6	83.4	71	..	0	—0.33
Bangalore	91.3	68.8	78	0.01	1.94	1.07
Coimbatore	95.5	72.8	79	0.04	0.55	0.37
Trichinopoly	103.8	74.4	71	0.07	0 22	—0.98
Negapatam	101.1	82.0	73	..	0	—0.12

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 4th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.754	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1	"
Dew Point	76.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.713	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.4	"
Minimum do. do.	83.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.	
Movement of Wind	161	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	1.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 5th	0.00	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th June 1915, was 29.936 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	June					June			
SAT.	5	m 5	22	24	7	5	m 11	6	19	11
SUN.	6	m 6	40	24	6	6	m 0	27	18	5
		6	29a	25	5		0	20a	20	8
MO.	7	m 7	59	24	11	7	m 1	18	13	2
TU.	8	m 7	24a	25	0		1	32a	21	1
		m 9	5	25	5	8	m 2	2	17	10
W.	9	m 8	16a	24	10		2	36a	21	2
		m 9	49	26	1	9	m 2	42	17	5
TH.	10	m 9	0a	24	10		3	24a	21	0
		m 10	28	25	8	10	m 3	20	17	0
FR.	11	m 11	9	24	11		4	8a	20	9
		m 11	4	27	2	11	m 3	57	16	8
		10	21a	25	1		4	49a	20	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 5 (Saturday	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m
" 6 (Sunday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m
" 7 (Monday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m
" 8 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 15m
" 9 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 15m
" 10 (Thursday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 15m
" 11 (Friday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 16m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

DEATH OF PROF. HENDERSON OF CHICAGO.

The news of the death of Dr. C. R. Henderson, of the Chicago University will be received with intense regret by his many friends and admirers in this country. One of the special services which the Chicago University, one of the foremost universities of U.S.A., renders to India is the periodical sending to this country on the Barrows Lectureship, some eminent men to lecture on some phase of thought and life. Hitherto five eminent lecturers have come, viz., Dr. Barrows, Principal Fairbairn, Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, Dr. Knox, and Dr. Henderson. The Chicago University is a hive of the intensest activity. But it is said that of its hundreds of instructors Professor Henderson was the busiest; in addition to much University work, he was the President of the Board of United Charities of Chicago, one of the very largest cities of the World. Dr. Henderson is remembered by not a few of the captains of industry, municipal workers, and students of India for his informing and inspiring lectures on social ethics, less than three years ago.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

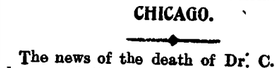
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 4.

The 12th of June being the tenth anniversary of the foundation day of the Servants of India Society the members of the Society will meet at their headquarters in Poona in their annual session for some days from that day. All the members will be in Poona before the anniversary day, while the President the Hon. Mr. Sastriar will be arriving in a couple of days. Mr. Gandhi also will attend the anniversary.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye is at present engaged in writing a sketch of the life of the late Mr. Gokhale. The book which will extend to about a hundred pages will be out in a fortnight.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS



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Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
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BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain F. H. Lawson, Northumberlands.
Captain C. Wreford-Brown, Northumberlands.
Captain W. Friedberger, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain L. Phillips, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant W. T. Bolitho, 19th Hussars.
Lieutenant C. Murchland, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. Stolleny, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant S. Bradley, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. M. Dawson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Gresson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. M. McGregor, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. Roberts, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Sellers, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant R. K. Steele, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant C. Sealy, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Leutenant A. F. Kemble, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant C. F. Cooke, Irish Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. I. Booth, 6th Londons.
Captain J. S. Dean, Liverpools.
Lieutenant C. F. Woodward, Welsh Fusiliers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Eccles, 16th Lancers.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Marden, Welsh Regiment.
Major C. Harding, King Edward's Horse.
Major G. Lane-Fox, Yorkshire Hussars.
Major F. Lenke, South Midland Artillery.
Major A. V. Johnson, Royal Fusiliers.
Major A. T. Magan, Dublins.
Captain Sir G. Lacon, Warwicks.
Captain N. Anton, Argylls.
Captain W. McCracken, Argylls.
Captain W. R. Wilson, Argylls.
Captain J. Murdoch, Medicals.
Captain E. U. Russell, Medicals.
Captain T. O. Thompson, Medicals.
Captain R. L. Benson, 9th Lancers.
Captain G. F. Reynolds, 9th Lancers.
Captain A. Wright, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Captain A. E. Paget, 11th Hussars.
Captain R. Butler-Stoney, Artillery.
Captain K. P. Walker, York and Lancs.
Captain J. Collis-Browne, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain K. J. Campbell, Black Watch.
Captain G. R. Pilkington, South Lancs.
Lieutenant F. C. Carpenter, Durhams.
Lieutenant J. W. Turnbull, Durhams.
Lieutenant G. L. Alexander, 8th Londons.
Lieutenant W. B. Vince, 8th Londons.
Lieutenant J. O. Delmege, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant P. Bowden-Smith, 19th Hussars.
Lieutenant W. H. Price, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant H. Marshall, Lincolns.
Lieutenant G. F. Lucas, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant V. Hawkins, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. Brown, Black Watch.
Lieutenant G. Tarleton, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant A. Drummond, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant W. Johnston, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant J. McLaren, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant E. R. Orr, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant R. Smith, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant D. M. Yellowless, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant R. Gray, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant E. Kilkelly, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. Senhouse, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Vaughan-Hughes, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant T. Blackwater, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Leach, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant H. Smith, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. de la Touche, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant T. Fraser, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant V. Millard, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Wood, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. R. Thomas, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant M. O'Donnell, Dragoons.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. M. Wynn, 9th Lancers.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Poole, 11th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant P. G. Lawson-Johnston, 18th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant M. Davies, South Midland Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Johnson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant J. Wild, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. Smellie, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. Houldsworth, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant H. B. Holdsworth, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant E. Lane, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Miles.
Second-Lieutenant Tom Fernie (famous golfer), Corporal in Glasgow Highlanders.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain J. Heads, Durhams.
Captain A. Raine, Durhams.
Lieutenant R. Gatheral, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant J. Innes, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant W. B. Little, Durhams.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain J. Harold-Barry, Dublins.

MISSING.

Captain H. T. Wyllie, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant N. B. Davis, 9th Lancers.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Shanks, Dublins.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain C. L. Wood, 18th Hussars.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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MANAGER.

POLICE VERSUS PARSI YOUTHS.

SEQUEL TO A MOTOR-CYCLE COLLISION.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon resumed the further hearing of the case in which Mr. M. Guider, Inspector of Police, charges Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, and his brothers Mr. Cursetji and Mr. Byramji, with having on the evening of the 27th April, 1915, assaulted police sepoy No. 2038 in the execution of his duties. Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Cursetji are further charged with attempting to escape from legal custody, and Mr. Byramji is charged with attempting to help them to escape.

The facts of the case have been reported in our previous issues, and on Saturday, Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, with Superintendent Cauty, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Blunt, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, represented the defence.

Inspector Guider, who was examined on Friday as an additional witness on behalf of the prosecution, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Wadia.

In the course of his cross-examination Mr. Guider said that he did not think that the Pathan members of the Police Force were known as *takrari* or that they become very *takrari* when any one takes down their number. They were a fighting people.

Mr. Wadia: You took down the statement of the three accused persons in this case?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: I put it to you that the accused were not questioned at all?

Witness: They were.

Mr. Wadia: Could you tell us how much time elapsed from the time you met Mr. Frost and your coming to the Police Station.

Witness: 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Wadia: Will you contradict me if I say ten minutes.

Witness: It was more than ten minutes.

Mr. Kirk-Smith did not wish to re-examine Mr. Guider, and informed the Court that the prosecution closed their case.

Mr. Wadia said he did not think it necessary to address his Worship at this stage and that he would call witnesses for the defence who would tell a quite different story.

Mr. Bapuji Burjorji Lam, an elderly Parsi gentleman, in reply to Mr. Wadia, said that he was the head of the import department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. On the evening of the 27th April last he was going along the pavement opposite the Yacht Club, when he saw the gharry belonging to Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy and on the coach-box he noticed a police sepoy, while on the footboard at the back of the gharry he noticed another police sepoy standing. The sepoy on the coach-box was tugging at the reins. A crowd had gathered and so he stopped to see what was up. He then saw a motor-car approach the scene from the opposite direction in which he saw Mr. Byramji, the then accused. Mr. Byramji stopped his motor-car near the gharry and asked the policeman to get down and allow the gharry to move on. The policeman remonstrated, when Mr. Byramji handed over his card to them but he declined to take it. The witness waited for a couple of minutes and then walked on towards the Pier, as the carriage had in the meantime been moved towards the Yacht Club Chamber lane. The motor-car was also moving on to the Bunder, and the witness stopped opposite to Queen's Restaurant to get into his motor-car, when he noticed that a policeman was following Mr. Byramji's car. The policeman then came up to the gharry which had moved up and catching hold of the horse's reins declined to allow to move any further. The motor-car then came up to the gharry. The witness stopped to see what was going to happen next and he heard Mr. Byramji telling the coachman to allow him to take his brothers to the police chowki. Byramji told the sepoy not to create a row. The witness did know if the policeman wanted to take them to the Police Station on foot.

ALLEGED EXCITEMENT OF ENGLISHMEN.

Continuing the witness said that policeman No. 2038 was behaving in a most insolent manner, and many from the crowd remonstrated with him. Mr. Lam heard the sepoy make use of very abusive language. He noticed many Europeans—Englishmen—in the crowd who were quite excited and wanted the policeman to let go the reins. In Mr. Byramji's carriage he always noticed two Parsi ladies out driving. He was not a great friend of the family. Mr. Lam then noticed Mr. Byramji taking his two brothers into the motor-car.

Mr. Wadia: Before the motor started did you see Mr. Byramji assault the policeman?

Mr. Kirk-Smith: I object, this is a leading question the answer to which is "yes" or "no." I rely on sections 141, 142 and 143 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Wadia: Did you notice anything unusual taking place near the motor-car between Mr. Byramji and sepoy No. 2038?

Witness: I saw the motor-car going away. After the motor-car started I saw sepoy No. 2038 at the steering gear trying to stop the car, and he actually caught hold of the wheel. Mr. Byramji then tried to remove the sepoy's hand from the wheel. I then saw a gentleman in regimental dress jump into the motor-car. I did not see any blow struck to any one. I never saw the policeman being struck. If he was struck I would have been in a position to see the assault. I noticed the policeman's uniform; there was nothing unusual in it, and it was in good order.

Mr. Wadia: At this time was there any conversation between Mr. Byramji and his sister?

Witness: Mr. Byramji told his sister to follow them in the carriage to the Police Station.

In the course of the cross-examination, in reply to Mr. Kirk-Smith, the witness said that on his way to the Apollo Bunder from the Wellington Fountain road, he noticed that Mr. Byramji's carriage was standing on the Yacht Club Chamber side of the road. He saw the policeman on the coach-box with the reins in his hand, and another policeman was standing on the footboard at the back of the carriage. The motor-car came some 4 or 5 minutes later, and soon after the policeman on the coach-box jumped down. Mr. Byramji did not look as if he was annoyed, and he did not get out of his car, so far as the witness was aware. Mr. Byramji then asked his brothers to get into the motor-car, and then the policeman jumped into the motor-car.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you hear the policeman say anything to Mr. Byramji?

Witness: Mr. Byramji said he would take his brothers to the chowki.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Was not the policeman excited because they were going away?

Witness: He was very excited and very rude, and was using foul language.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: You saw the soldier in uniform jumping into the motor?

Witness: Yes, he jumped in as the motor was just starting.

"STOP IN KING'S NAME."

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you hear him say "In the King's name I order you to stop."

Witness: I did not hear the soldier say that.

Continuing Mr. Lam said that he did not hear of any altercation, neither did he notice anything unusual. The policeman's uniform was not torn, and he was not being beaten.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Do you know the accused's family well?

Witness: No. I knew their further and the children by sight, as they belonged to a well-known Parsi family.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Were you asked to give evidence in this case.

Witness: No. I came forward myself after I read an account of the case in the papers.

Mr. Wadia did not want to re-examine the witness.

"THE KAIDEES."

Mr. Ardasir Jamsetji Wadia, aged 26, a graduate of the Bombay University, was the next witness examined on behalf of the defence. In reply to Mr. Rustom Wadia, he said that on the 27th April, he was in company with his father driving own to Apollo Bunder, and from a distance he noticed a crowd near the Yacht Club surrounding a carriage. As they approached the spot, he recognised the livery of Mr. Byramji and drawing level to the carriage he saw Messrs. Dadabhoy and Cursetji. The witness's father asked him to get down and enquire what was the matter. He then noticed that a sepoy was on the coach-box and another sepoy on the foot-board at the back. He spoke to Mr Cursetji the second accused and gathered the incidents which led to the trouble. The sepoy, Mr. Cursetji said, had arrested them and wanted them to go with him to the chowki. He said he was willing to go to the chowki, but not on foot as the sepoy wanted, but in their own carriage, and that too after picking up their sister who was at the Bunder and would be alarmed at their absence. When Mr. Cursetji was relating the incident sepoy No. 1616 was close by the witness and witness heard him telling that No. 2038 had used very strong abusive language. The witness then addressed No. 1616 and asked him, whether he thought that they were loafers and that he may have authority but that was no reason why he should forget politeness and civility in the discharge of his duties. It was the duty of the police to protect them and not to harass them unnecessarily.

Witness, continuing, said that sepoy No. 1616 in reply to the above said: "Yes. Sir—this sepoy No. 2038 has made a mistake." Sepoy 2038 had meantime alighted from the coach-box. Meantime Mr. Cursetji spotted his brother's motor-car which came up to the carriage, whereupon Mr. Cursetji related the whole incident to him Mr. Byramji told his brother not to get excited and handed over his card to No. 2038, telling him that he would be personally responsible for their presence at any inquiry that may be instituted in the matter, and moreover, that he would take them to the Police Station after picking up his sister at the Bunder. No 2038 refused to take the card and said, "I want my *kaidees*." Mr. Byramji then said: "Do you know I am an Honorary Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace. I see how you will prevent the carriage from going to the Bunder to pick up my sister."

The Court: Did he mention his sister?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Byramji then ordered his coachman to drive to the Bunder. The sepoy then got on the box.

Mr. Wadia: Did you notice any assault from the beginning to the end.

Witness: No.

The carriage then moved on to Stevens Street, and the witness followed them as his father was waiting for him at the bunder. Mr. Byramji meantime arrived at the bunder and told his sister that there were wanted at the police station. Sepoy No. 2038 was all the time holding the reins of the horses and saying that he would not let the carriage go, and that he wanted his—*kaidees*. The sepoy was all the time using grossly abusive language.

Mr. Wadia:—Did you see any one assaulted?

Mr. Kirk-Smith:—I object.

The Court:—Did you see any one assaulted?

Witness:—No.

Mr. Wadia:—Did you see any one assaulted before the car went?

Witness:—No.

Mr. Wadia:—Did you notice in what condition the uniform of No. 2038 was?

Witness:—It was intact. Owing to the crowd I could only see the sepoy's head and half-body up to his belt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith:—

Mr. Kirk-Smith:—Did the third accused offer to follow the sepoy in his motor-car to the Police Station?

Witness:—I could not tell that.

Mr. Kirk-Smith:—Did the third accused seem to resent the idea of the sepoy getting into the car?

Witness:—No, he did not resent. The sepoy was on the foot-board all the time. I could not say if the sepoy got on the foot-board at Mr. Byramji's invitation.

Mr. Kirk-Smith:—They said they were going to the police station, while in fact they wanted to go home?

Witness:—Mr. Byramji said he would go to the police station after picking up his sister and as she would be wondering what had become of them.

Mr. Wadia did not re-examine this witness.

Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, a brother of the accused, who was the driver of the motor-cycle which collided with Mr. Cherry's carriage, said that Mr. Cherry came to him and had a talk about the accident, and they settled the matter between themselves. He went away with the consent of the police sepoys and no attempt was made to stop him. There was no altercation between the sepoys and his two brothers prior to his going away. His brothers did not tell him to run away.

The further hearing was adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day (Monday).

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INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND.

APPRECIATION FOR GIFTS TO THE INDIAN CAVALRY CORPS.

13th May, 1915.

The following letter has been received from Lieut.-General Rimington, C. B., C.V.O., by the Chairman of the Indian Soldiers' Fund.

Headquarters, Indian Cavalry Corps,
4th May, 1915.

Dear Sir John Hewett,

On behalf of the Indian ranks of the Indian Cavalry Corps I write to express their sincere gratitude for the continuous supply of gifts which they have received from the Indian Soldiers' Fund, since their arrival in France. I know that they have marvelled at the thoughtful care which has never failed to anticipate their every want and to provide item with so many comforts which otherwise they had no opportunity of procuring.

The welcome presents of warm clothing throughout the winter most usefully supplemented the Government's provision, and undoubtedly were of great value in assisting the men to withstand the change to the cold and wet winter of Northern France. The liberal supply of cigarettes and tobacco and other small luxuries has enabled every man to receive an appreciable share of these most welcome items.

All my officers who have been concerned in the receipt and distribution of gifts from the Fund have been struck with the thorough nature of your organisation for dealing with the complex questions of selecting, buying, packing and despatching the very large numbers of bales and packages which have reached my command since the process of distribution began, and I wish to assure you how fully we appreciate the labour and forethought of all those who have been engaged in the administration of of the Fund.

I beg that you will be so good as to convey to the contributors to the Fund these expressions of the gratitude of all Indian ranks for the kindly thought which has prompted a liberality so continuous and unrestrained.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. F. RIMINGTON.
(Lt.-General Commanding,
The Indian Cavalry Corps.)

FLOODS IN SOUTH DACCA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Local distress is reported from Eastern Bengal and Assam due to floods mainly in the south of Dacca district and Sylhet.

In connection with Maligana festival on May 26th Colombo newespapers report several small riots in Kandy and elsewhere in which Sinhalese crowds looted Mahomedan booths. The police with volunteers restored order.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay June 6.

The American Cotton Market is still in a restless sensitive state, and with no material fresh developments to stimulate operations one way or the other, business is practically lifeless. No one can assign a legitimate reason for the spirit of depression which has of late enveloped the market. Trade purchases have been considerably reduced in Liverpool owing to the quieter feeling which prevails in Manchester, and other consuming centres. Futures and spot cotton in consequence have been on the downward run, with a distinctly weak tendency, and it is hopeless to expect any substantial upward movement until the politica. situation in the United States becomes more settled. How long such conditions will prevail, rests with America herself. Her foreign policy of late has been so unexpectedly weak and indefinite, there is at the moment very little confidence amongst belligerents and neutrals that the existing complications with Germany will be determined in the best interests of the economy of the country, and how far this may or may not affect the holding policy of the America planters. So far a record crop has only been prevented from breaking the market by the commendable attitude adopted by planters in witholding the surplus, with the idea they would be able to sell to greater advantage later on, when, through Government intervention or influence, the situation might be relieved by a reduction of acreage. And strong support to this end had virtually been promised by the Government. If, however, the planters begin to waiver, by having any doubts as to the stability of the future, they may let go, and should this happen now in the unsatisfactory state of the Market, a rot would inevitably supervene, which would undoubtedly demoralize the market beyond all hope of recovery until the conclusion of the war. We imagine it is this sense of insecurity with regard to the attitude of planters, that makes the trade and operators in the staple chary about loading themselves with any responsibilities, which they cannot actually see or feel the weight of. The visible supply of American cotton is 2.000.000 bales in excess of what it was at the same time last year, though the total crop may be a little behind last year's figures. From available statistics, Great Britain has 600,000 bales more, the Continent nearly 500.000 bales more, and the United States 1,000,000 bales. To this has to be added the cotton still to come into sight. about 2.000.000 bales (estimating the present crop at 16,000.000 bales), so that the total excess compared with last year at the same date is nearly 4,000,000 bales. From these figures it must be obvious what an importanc bearing the attitude of American planters will have on the situation, and it is probable the uncertainty that prevails as to whether they will stick to their guns by keeping off the market according to the original programme, which has a disquieting effect on the situation. New crop prospects as to the extent of the acreage, weather conditions etc., are important factors in determining the course of future prices in normal times, but we are inclined to believe, that the solidarity of planters in "holding up" or otherwise, will have more to do with the trend of the market than anything else.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpcol, June 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	800
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans	5.35d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.60d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. July ..	9.57
Oct. ..	9.92
New York Official noon call July ..	9.54
Oct. ..	9.89
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	9.26
Oct. ..	9.65

London, June 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" Imports	19,000
Mid. Americans	5.36d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	5.55d.

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, June 4th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.16	5.22
June-July	5.15	5.21
July-Aug.	5.25	5.31
Aug-Sept.	5.34	5.40
Sept-Oct.	5.42	5.48
Oct.-Nov.	5.48	5.54
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.69
March-April	5.70	5.76
May-June	5.77	5.83

Liverpool, June 5th.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.25	5.22
June-July	5.25	5.22
July-Aug.	5.32	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.40	5.37
Sept.-Oct.	5.47	5.44
Oct.-Nov.	5.53	*5.49
Nov.-Dec.	..	5.56
Jan.-Feb.	5.68	5.63
March-April	5.75	5.72
April-May	..	5.75
May-June	5.81	5.78

* Received mutilated.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.16	5.25
June-July	5.15	5.25
July-Aug.	5.25	5.32
Aug.-Sept.	5.34	5.40
Sept-Oct.	5.42	5.47
Oct.-Nov.	5.48	5.53
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.68
March-April	5.70	5.75
May-June	5.77	5.81

Liverpool, June 5th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.25	5.20
June-July	5.25	5.19
July-Aug.	5.32	5.26
Aug.-Sept.	5.40	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.47	5.41
Oct.-Nov.	5.53	5.47
Jan.-Feb.	5.68	5.61
Mar.-April	5.75	5.68
May-June.	5.81	5.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 4th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	19,000
" Forwarded	114,000
" Imports	132,000
" Stock	1,707,000

Tone of Manchester Market is hardening. There have been numerous cloth transactions. Yarns firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 5th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,770,000
American Visible Supply	4,716,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	6,000
East Indian Export	..
East Indian Stock	57,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,400
East Indian Actual Export	600
East Indian Imports	4,000
East Indian Speculation	100
American Afloat	2,190,000
East Indian Afloat	42,000
Total Afloat	285,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 4th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.90
F.G. " "	4.05
Fine " "	4.20
Good Oomra "	4.40
F.G. " "	4.55
Fine " "	4.70
Good M.G. Oomra	4.40
Fine M.G. "	4.70
Good Broach	4.85
F.G. "	5.00
Fine "	5.15

London, June 5th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d.
F. G. " "	4.05d.
Fine " "	4.20d.
Good Oomra "	4.40d.
F. G. " "	4.55d.
Fine " "	4.70d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d.
Fine " "	4.70d.
Good Broach	4.85d.
F. G. "	5.00d.
Fine "	5.15d.

WOOL CLOSING REPORT.

Liverpool, June 4th.

Liverpool Wool auction closed to-day steady. Total amount sold during sale 21,000.

Vicanere first White highest price	18d.
" " " lowest "	14d
" Ordinary " highest "	13½d.
" " " lowest "	11½d.
Candahar First White highest "	14½d.
" " " lowest "	13d.
" Ordinary " highest "	12d.
" " " lowest "	11d.
Bicanere White highest "	11
" " lowest "	10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	16,000
Futures at New York July	9.45
Previous closing price	9.57
Futures at New York Oct.	9.80
Previous closing price	9.92
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.13
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.18
Previous price	9.09
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.56
Previous price	9.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78½
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	47,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	94,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	1,000,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	604,000

New York, June 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	42,000
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	9.47
Previous closing price	9.45
Futures at New York Oct.	9.83
Previous closing price	9.80
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.13
Previous price	9.13
Futures at New Orleans July	9.17
Previous price	9.18
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.55
Previous price	9.56
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 1/8
Demand Bills	4.78.35
Silver Commercial Bars	49 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1⅝

The sum of £ 75,000 has been released.

London, June 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Indian buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1⅝
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs. 26.02

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, June 3rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July	21/6
September-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	21/10½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½
Linseed Calcutta Paid June-July	55½

London, June 4th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July sellers,	62

TONE:—Quiet.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I F. June-July sellers,	61/6

TONE:—Quiet.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers,	61

TONE:—Quiet.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers	60/9

TONE:—Quiet.

Wheat Bombay white June-July sellers	62/9
Wheat Club No. 2	61

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Nominal.	
Karachi Barley	35

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June nominal	57/9

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. paid	52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81⅛
Copper Braziers	£99½
Yellow Metal.	12
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	91
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	20
Hard Spelter	58½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal	30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 4th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June,	19/3
July,	19
September-October,	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	19/1½
July	19/1½
September-October,	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July,	21/6
September-October,	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/10½
July,	21/7½
September-October,	21/4½
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug.	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7⅜
Ceylon Rubber	2/4⅜

WHEAT.

London, June 5th.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	60/9
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July Sellers.	60
Wheat Bombay White June-July Sellers	61
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	60/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June July Sellers	60/3
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers	59/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June—Value	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June—Sellers	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June.—Nominal	57/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July—Sellers	52/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81⅛
Copper Braziers	£99½
Yellow Metal ..	12d.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	91
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£20
Hard Spelter	58½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	30

RUBBER

Para Rubber June;	2/7⅜
Ceylon Rubber	2/4⅜

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 5.

The Market to-day was steady with Broach quoted at Rs. 243 and other quotations were practically the same as those of last evening.

Later in the day when advices from America showed a decline the Market here opened lower in sympathy with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 241.

Business in near positions was limited. Ready cotton was in demand, Japan houses being the chief operators.

New crops are steady with a moderate business reported.

We quote:—

F. Broach June	Rs. 214
F. Bengal June	Rs. 160
F. Bengal July	Rs. 162/3
F. K/Akola July	Rs. 186/7

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

G. Broach	Rs. 241/2
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 182

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914.		650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 2nd June. 1915		2,369,132
		3,019,132
Shipments do.		1,440,042
		1,579,090
Afloat		58,076
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date.		1,521,014 670,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		851,014

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd June, 1915:—

Cotton	5,702	Bales
Wheat	9,125	cwts
Linseed	22,148	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,300	"
Ginjellyseed	120	"
Poppyseed	168	"
Groundnuts	409	"
Castorseed	3,038	"
Rice	2,442	"
Myrabollams	5,509	"
Cottonseed	4,040	"
Mowraseed	367	"
Gram	1,236	"
Joovar	2,204	"
Barley	586	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwts.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 39. B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 43-8 B. T. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept.	Rs. 8-8-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawa	Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold	Rs. 28-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras	Rs. 29-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.

Rs. 3-13, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.

Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent,	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail	d. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 27-32d. July.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. Do. forward	1s. 4¼d. July.
Do. 4 months ready	1s. 4¼d.
60 d s. Hong-Kong	132½
Do. Shanghai	169⅜
60 d s. Yokohama	150⅜

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-6-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-0-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-6-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Share Market tea shares absorbed most of the attention and there was no falling off in the demand for these securities, for which full rates were again paid. Jute mill shares fully maintained their position while coals were steady but inactive.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 8; Ghusick 13/2; Raneegunge 24/8; South Govindpore 8/8; Teetulmuri 12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 177; Auckland (ord) 113, 114; Dalhousie prefs 116; Delta (ord) 196/8. 197/8, 199; Empire (ord) 13/14, 14/2. Fort William (ord) 72, 73; Fort William (prefs) 110; Kamarhatty (ord) 170; Kelvin (ord) 165, 166.

Tea:—Amluckie 83; Atal 21/12, 22, 22/4; Central Cachar 116, 117, 118, 119; Durrung 59, 60, 61; Eastern Cachar 141; East India 112, 113; Mathikhira 33/4, Kalacherra 51, 51/8 7-8, Loobah 51, 52; Singeli 70.

Government Paper, three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 91/11 to Rs. 93/15.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

"The Times" in its issue of 8th May observes as follows:—Considering that the terms of the East Indian Railway issue were not finally settled till yesterday forenoon, it is not surprising that the forecasts so confidently made in various quarters were not entirely accurate. The amount is 3½ millions in Four-and-a-Halt per cent. Debenture stock at 99, redeemable 1935-55, and carrying the Government guarantee. A full half-year's dividend will be paid on December 1. If subscriptions are paid up in full at once, the discount works out at 4s. 9d. The stock will be transferable in multiples of a penny (for the first time in the company's history) and free of stamp duty. It is thus an excellent and convenient trustee security. As we pointed out a week ago in connexion with the South African loan, the short-term bonds, which have lately been the form generally adopted for new issues, while attractive to ordinary investors for temporary reasons, have not appealed so strongly to trustees, who prefer a longer-dated security. The 40-year redemption period will suit them much better.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT EXPORTS.

SEVENTY STEAMERS CHARTERED FOR KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 5.

So far the Government wheat business appears to be progressing well and large quantities of wheat are daily arriving in and being shipped from Karachi on Government account. The total arrivals of wheat by rail during the past month compared with the arrivals in the same month of 1914 and 1913 as under:—1913 May, 206,237 tons of 20 cwts.; 1914 May, 122,672 tons of 20 cwts.; 1915 May, 200,407 tons of 20 cwts.

Some seventy steamers have already been chartered by the India Office freight broker in London for Karachi loading, at rates varying between 50s. and 55s. and these are now arriving at and sailing from Karachi at the rate of about nine a week. Neither the N. W. Railway nor the Karachi Port Trust are likely to be strained by a business of this magnitude.

WHEAT PRICES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Wheat prices remain steady. To-day's rates at Lahore and Meerut are ten and a half seers per rupee; at Delhi and Jubbulpure nine and three-quarters; and at Cawnpore nine and a quarter.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE PUNJAB.

HINDU DEPUTATION TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 5.

The following will form the deputation from the Punjab Hindu Sabha that will wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor at Barnes-Court, Simla, on the 8th instant:—Rai Bahadur Harichand, Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das and Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, all the members of the Punjab Legislative Council, Mesta Bahadur Chand, Pleader, Chief Court, and Sardar Buta Singh. They will represent to his honour their views on the recent lawlessness in Multan Division with reference to the large number of discharges and acquittals for want of sufficient evidence by the Special Commissioners at Multan.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

OFFER FOR UTILISATION OF PERSONNEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

It has been decided at a meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Ambulance Corps held in the British India Association Rooms and presided over by Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, that the Secretary's offer to Government for the utilisation of the personnel and equipment of the Corps be confirmed, provided that no great new liabilities were incurred thereby. Many of the leading members of the Committee made substantial and generous additions to their previous contributions. It is hoped that their example will be largely copied in view of the situation that has arisen.

Mr. C. H. Gordon, Superintendent of Police, Saharanpur, officiates as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, U. P., in charge of the second range in place of Mr. H. G. Richardson, Deputy Inspector-General, who is placed on special duty.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B. 2

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. 21

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

SVIC

GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price SVIC VERMOUTH Re. 1-5 per Bottle

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.

Bahaduri	Dooly	Calcutta
Tuabo Maru	Mekayawa	Kobe
Mooltan	Haddock	Lydney
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Nizam	Benson	Alexandria

June 6.

Nubia	Lyndon	Shanghai
Maur	Svenson	Bangkok
Vita	Cammack	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

June 5.

Egyptian Prince	McMillan	London
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta
Capri	Alberto	Genoa
Chinkoa	Raddock	Karachi
Nio Maru	Watanabe	Osaka
Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe

June 6.

Mooltan	Haddock	London
Bombay Maru	Ota	Kobe

The following steamers entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Elgin for Calcutta.

The following steamer received her port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Umballa for Calcutta.

S. S. Bahaduri:—The s. s. Bahaduri, 2,936 tons, Captain R. M. Dooly, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Tuabo Maru:—The s. s. Tuabo Maru, 2,886 tons, Captain T. Makayawa, arrived here on Saturday from Kobe, having left that port on the 1st May last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Mooltan, 4,939 tons, Captain R. L. Haddock arrived here on Saturday morning from Sydney which port she left on the 15th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with the Australian Mails and through passengers for England. She sailed yesterday for London with the English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Egyptian Prince—The s. s. Egyptian Prince, 2,017 tons, Captain McMillan, sailed on Saturday for London via Suez, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. MacDonald, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in water ballast.

S. S. Bombay Maru—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain G. Ota, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Singapore and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Umballa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain G. Irwin, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Nizam—The s. s. Nizam, 3,393 tons, Captain J. H. Benson, arrived here on Saturday evening from Alexandria, which port she left on the 16th May with Government stores on board.

S. S. Nubia—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Nubia, 3,697 tons, Captain G. F. Lyndon, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, having left that port on the 16th ultimo via intermediate ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maur—The s. s. Maur, 649 tons, Captain I. Svenson, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok which port she left on the 16th ultimo with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Vita, 1,954 tons, Captain R. Cammack, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, June 5th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Clan Macalister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
D. & E. Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co.
Salsette	Reamsden	F. F. Campbell & Co
N Merchant Prince	Ord	D Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Juba	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Sarasvati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Umballa	Irwing	M. M. & Co
5 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Jensen Maru	Tarada	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Clan Boss	Clark	J. Finlay & Co
10 City of Lahore	McFee	K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
6 City of Sparta	McKellar	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahaduri	Dooly	
Clan Lamont	Turton	J. Finlay & Co
Calliope	Topp	
Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	Maples	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	Wilson	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Maur	Svenson	
Nizam	Benson	
Nubia	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
Pandua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Saint Patrick	May	W. & A. G. & Co
Tuabo Maru	Makayawa	N. Y. &
Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 6.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 3 cwts. sandalwood, S. Bassoos; 70 cwts. condiments, D. P. Batlia & Co.; 70 cwts. condiments, D. D. Framjee & Co.; 455 cwts. chutney, Framji Nowroji; 150 cwts. condiments, D. Dadabhoy; 234 cwts. condiments, M. Ponjajee & Sons; 110 cwts. cashunuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 91 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 25 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 15 bales cow hides, A. Cassum; 30 bales cow hides, V. Esmail & Co.; 9 cwts. cow hides, E. Sewji; 2 bales goat skins, E. Sewji.

Merchant Prince (s) 9,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta (s) 50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 910 bales cotton, H. E. Bak & Sons; 261 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 99 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Sparta (s) 555 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta (s) 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Jinsin Maru (s) 379 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Bombay Maru (s) 212 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsin Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 12 cwts. indigo, C. Manekji.

Bombay Maru (s) 4 cwts. ivory, A. Ladhuck.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsin Maru (s) 91 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsin Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 800 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 41 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, A. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Calliope from Port Arthur, Agents, The Texas Co.:—91,049 cases kersoine oil, 3 barrels grease, 500 cases teriaco spirits, 26 cases, 800 barrels lubricating oil, 40 bundles shooks, 1 case wax.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—21 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes gold coin, 631 bars silver, 10 boxes specie, 7 packages assayes, 1 box pearls, 6 bundles ivory, 1 package cement, 6 jotta casks indigo, 43 bags gum Arabic, 100 bags gum insence, 2 bales yarn, 2 cases cigarettes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Matriculation Examination Results.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Khandesh Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Royal Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting, Humam Street, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporations Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor made payable to him.

GOING HOME.

Mr. Henry Osborne Quin, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs left Bombay yesterday on six months' leave prior to his retirement by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Mooltan.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Principal Gancharva Mahavidya laya, Bombay, has received a generous donation, of Rs. 1,000 from Shrimant Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Bavda State, towards the building fund of the institution.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following is the latest statement of subscriptions received towards the above Fund:—

Paid into Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Rs. 41,38,225-10-1; paid into Bank of Bengal Rs. 36,72,704-10-5; paid into Bank of Bombay Rs. 7,86,665-4-10 and paid into Bank of Madras Rs. 6,36,640-14-10. Grand Total Rs. 92,34,236-8-2.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague were reported in Bombay on Friday, the total mortality from all causes being 66. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1914 was 90 and in 1913 it was 76. The total number of rats caught was 1,689, out of which 23 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 12 of these, C Ward 7, D Ward 1 and E Ward 3.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Persian Amateur Dramatic Club will give a performance of the well-known play, "Khoone Nahak" which is an Urdoo adaptation of Shakespeares famous tragedy "Hamlet" at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday night. As the play will be in Urdoo, it should attract both Europeans and Indian audience. The proceeds will be given in Aid of the War Relief Fund.

STABBED BY HIS COUSIN.

At the Morgue on Saturday an inquest was held by Mr. E. T. Lambert, Coroner, on the body of one Bhukhan Haroon, coachman, residing at Nal Bazar.

Bhukhan lived with his cousin and a quarrel had been going on between them for a long time. On the 3rd instant, Jabroo, the cousin stabbed Bhukhan in the throat with a knife. The unfortunate man died in a short time.

The jury returned a death of Homicide.

"CYCLIST'S ADVENTURE AT ANDEHRI."

With reference to the account of a Parsi cyclist's adventures with the police at Andheri, which appeared in our columns a few days back, the cyclist in question, writes to us to correct a slight misstatement of facts that has crept into the narrative. It was stated that on failure to find anyone to stand surety for him our correspondent was detained, but that shortly afterwards a Parsi gentleman turned up and consented to stand surety. We are informed by our correspondent that he was not detained and that the Parsi gentleman was brought from his house and did not "turn up" at the Police Station.

FIRST AID AND NURSING BROTHERHOOD.

On Sunday evening, the Albless Baug, Charni Road, presented a charming sight on the occasion of the Prize Distribution and social gathering of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood. Lieutenant W. Numan, Corps Suerintendant of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, acted as president. Sports were also held consisting of cycling, three-legged and other races; and some very amusing competitions in which Parsis, Hindus and Mohomedans of both sexes took a lively interest. Mrs. Numan distributed the prizes, to the winners and Dr. Numan congratulated the Brotherhood on their success in promoting the cause of ambulance work in the city of Bombay. The gathering terminated after thanking the President and those present.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

At Bhisti Mohla, on Friday, an explosion was heard, with the result that one Waman Wallabh, a Hindu aged fifteen, was killed and his brother Bhikha, aged ten, was seriously injured.

On examination it was found that the two boys and their mother were in the stable of their house on Friday evening, when suddenly an explosion was heard. The mother, who was away from the scene, ran to the spot and found the two boys seriously injured and burnt. The elder of the two was in an unconscious state and died after a time. On investigation some pieces of glass were found beneath the staircase which was also blown off. The younger brother was sent to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he is undergoing medical treatment.

The body of the deceased, Waman Wallabh, was transmitted to the morgue, where Mr. E. T. Lambert, Coroner, held an enquiry on Saturday. Further enquiry was adjourned.

CONGRATULATIONS TO A RAO BAHADUR

At Dadar, in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, on Saturday, Mr. V. R. Navalkar, Pleader, congratulated Rao Bahadur V. S. Joshi, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, on his being given the title of Rao Bahadur on the King's Birthday. In the course of his speech Mr. Navalkar, stated that the Rao Bahadurship was well deserved by Mr. Joshi, owing to the long and meritorious services he had rendered to the Government. The private life of the Rao Bahadur was marked with simplicity and kindness and his ready willingness to help any person, whatever the cost and consequence may be, was well-known.

Mr. Bole, J. P., who was on the Bench with the Rao Bahadur, endorsed Mr. Navalkar's statements.

Rao Bahadur Joshi, in return thanked Mr. Bole and Mr. Navalkar for their congratulations, and thanked the Government for bestowing such an honour upon him in appreciation of his duties.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN THE C. P

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Snowden asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was proposed to introduce legislation into the Central Provinces for the enforcement of vaccination, and, if so, whether a conscience clause would be introduced into the Vaccination Act as in the case of the English and Scottish Vaccination Acts of 1907.

Mr. Charles Roberts: Compulsory vaccination is already enforceable in Municipalities at the request of the Municipal Commissioners and cantonments in the Central Provinces under an Act of 1880. An amending Bill is now proposed extending the power of enforcing compulsory vaccination to certain quasi-municipal areas. It is specified both in the Act and the amending Bill that it is open to any inhabitant of the area to object to the extension but in neither case is there a conscience clause.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

HEALTH OF THE TERRITORIALS. IN INDIA.

As is now generally known the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association in addition to its immense activities as the Red Cross Society of India is endeavouring through its various Centres, to introduce hygiene and sanitation into the homes of India. The Council with characteristic zeal and initiative has taken very important action with regard to the preservation of the health of the various Territorial units now in India.

None of the official military text-books on hygiene have as yet been adapted to Indian requirements so with the approval of the Director of Medical Services the Association has been supplying copies of its well-known text-books on hygiene to all units of the Territorial Army on arrival in this country, free of charge.

AN APPEAL.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association make a special appeal for the following articles for the sick and wounded in Egypt and East Africa:—Condensed milk; jams; plums; almonds; rasins; sugar candy; pistachios; walnuts; apricots and dry figs. Consignments should be forwarded as usual to the War Gifts Depot, St. John Ambulance Association, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay, where arrangements will be made for their early shipment.

BEGGARS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The number of beggarrs in India is increasing very rapidly, but no means are adopted to put a stop to that prevailing curse. The result is that stout and healthy persons who are born poor, are tempted to beg, and thus earn their means of livelihood.

In England there is the 'poor law' since the reign of Queen Elizabeth which is a check to the beggars. From this it is not to be supposed that there are no beggars in England at all, but it is certain that their number would not exceed those in India.

There is hardly any street in a city like Bombay, where there are no beggars. And it is a matter of regret that many rich people encourage such undeserving beggars; but they do not perhaps know that such encouragement ends in rougery. It has been often marked that many beggars receive money under the pretext of buying food for themselves, but as soon as they get money they directly go to liquor shops or waste that money in wicked pleasures.

Besides this there are persons who wander under the pretext of begging, and commit thefts if they find an opportunity.

These are the results of such evil encouragement.

Therefore the authorities should consider the matter, and put into force such laws, as might put a stop to the evil practice of begging, and force the beggars to do some work, and thus maintain themselves. Otherwise the condition of India will be pitiful, and the number of beggars will increase day-by-day.—Yours, etc.,

A BHATIA STUDENT.

June 5th.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SAILING VESSELS WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. Snyder, Assistant Port Trust Light Inspector, charged Megji Duer, tindal of a vessel, with sailing his vessel within the Port limits without lights, and with sailing at night time within the harbour limits.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 4th of June 1915 at 3-30 a.m. the accused sailed his vessel without lights, at the same time coming within the limited area prohibited by the Port Trust Officer, thus disobeying the orders issued under the Secret Bombay Defence Scheme of the Government of India.

The accused was fined Rs. 1 for the first offence and Rs. 30 for the second.

Mr. Snyder charged another tindal, Krishna Motya, before the same Magistrate with sailing without lights within the Port limits.

His Worship fined him Rs. 7.

CARRYING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector MacCarthy assisted by Mr. Colman, charged Kissam Govind with carrying one grain of cocaine with him.

The facts of the case were that on Friday, the Excise Inspector gave some marked money to his sepoy, who gave the money to the accused near Kumbharwada as the price of some cocaine which the accused sold to him. The sepoy gave a signal by blowing his whistle, and with the aid of a policeman the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and his Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE OF PUNDIT ARJUNLAL SETHI

The members of three sects of Jains of Surat assembled on the 1st inst. at Chandawadi Co. express their grief at the confinement of Pandit Arjunlal Sethi B. A. by the Jaipur State without trial over a year ago; and as in their opinion, Sethiji is a learned Jain Pandit and a reformer of the community and so is beyond any political suspicions, they requested H. H. the Maharaja Jaipur and H. E. the Viceroy to release the Pandit in order to allay the dissatisfaction from the hearts of the Jains. Copies of this resolution were forwarded to H. H. the Maharaja and H. E. the Viceroy.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES C.S.I.

MAHOMEDAN CONGRATULATIONS.

A deputation of Moslems consisting of Sunnis, Shias, Kutchees, Mammons, Bohras, Halais, Arabs, Cocnees, Tamils, Pathans, Sidhies etc., waited on Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., Police Commissioner of Bombay, at his bungalow, at Ridge Road, yesterday to congratulate him on the distinction conferred upon him in the Birthday Honours. It was headed by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and Sirdar Saheb Suleman Kassam Mitha, C.I.E. Flowers were presented to the Commissioner who shook hands with the members of the deputation.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy addressing the Commissioner, said they approached him with feelings of genuine pleasure to offer him on behalf of the Mahomedan community cordial congratulations on the distinction conferred upon him by the King-Emperor. No great oration was needed from him, said the speaker, to recount the Commissioner's invaluable services to the city and the "humble Moslem community." In times of stress like those through which they were passing it had needed all the skill and all the tact one could command to preserve a good understanding with the Moslems, and credit for this was due in a great measure to Mr. Edwardes than whom few understood the Moslems better. But that was not the only direction in which he have shown his care and sympathy for their co-religionists as was amply proved by innumerable acts of kindness daily performed. As Commissioner of Police his well-known impartiality and spirit of independence had justly earned the gratitude and esteem of all citizens.

Mr. Edwardes briefly replied thanking the deputation for their kindness in thus coming to his bungalow to congratulate him. For nearly seventeen years he had served in Bombay city, and during that long period there had been a bond of friendship between the Musalman codmunity and himself, which, he prayed God, might grow stronger as the years passed by, and which could never be broken. (Cheers.).

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LORD HALDANE'S STATEMENT.

Speaking in the House of Lords on May 13 Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, replying to some remarks by Viscount Midleton, said that, even though we might think that under ordinary conditions in time of peace the voluntary system for the Army was a system from which it would be most difficult for us to depart, still we might find that we had to reconsider the situation in the light of the tremendous necessity with which the nation was now confronted. But we were not face to face with that problem yet. It might come, but at present we had our hands full with the material we possessed, and magnificent material it was.

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed that the House heard with great satisfaction the momentous announcement that the Government were prepared to reconsider the whole situation in regard to recruiting in view of the tremendous necessities that confronted us. Many of them had felt for a long time that such an announcement ought to be made.

PUNJAB SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 5.

The work before the Multan Special Tribunal is now nearing completion and will last for about 8 or 10 days.

The Lahore conspiracy case before the Special Tribunal is expected to finish about 3rd or 4th week of this month, after which the Commissioners will proceed to Simla for writing their judgment.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE DOLLY OF THE DAILIES."

A purely cinema programme, if it is a good one, will find many patrons in Bombay, for the Excelsior Theatre has been well filled during the week end, when what may be regarded as a sequel to the "What Happened to Mary" films was presented under the title of "The Dolly of the Dailies," The film, or rather series of films, come from America and they bring American originality, American "hustle" and American humour. "The Dolly of the Dailies." is a very charming young lady who secures a journalistic position on one of the leading New York newspapers, and how she "makes good," to quote a phrase from the other end of the world, is shown in a series of little film stories in which she is shown to do the most amazing things and always comes out on top. There are eleven of these short stories, each independent of the others, but all refreshing and bright and entertaining. Acting and setting are alike good, and though they exclusively comprise the Excelsior programme with the exception of the weekly Gazette, yet it is a programme which affords very pleasant and quite relaxation from the worries of the weather. And it is not an unacceptable change from the kind of programme that has been presented at the Excelsior of late.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Palace of Varieties attracted quite a large crowd at each of the two shows on Saturday and also on Sunday, and Little Mona again scored a distinct success. Mona knows the requirements of her audience and she quite delighted them with four of her select numbers. The pictures were also voted as the best shown in the city, the drama and the special series of topical pictures in particular were followed with keen interest. The same programme will be repeated to-night at 6-30 at the Gaiety and at 10 o'clock at Edwards Theatre, and to-morrow night Mona will appear for the last time at the Palace of Varieties prior to her engagement abroad. The Sisters Costello and Mr. Steve Buckingham, now appearing with the Patriotic Pierrots in Poona who were prevented from appearing at the Gaiety last night, owing to their season being extended for another three nights, will finally appear at the Palace of Varieties on Wednesday the 9th, prior to their departure to the Far East. They will present entirely new songs and new dances, so it is hoped that Bombay will accord these talented artistes a warm send-off. On Saturday the 12th the management announce a new programme when the London Costume Comedy Company are expected to open. This company will present almost a new programme every night, their performance consisting of the latest songs, dances, duets, sketches, revues, musical comedies etc., from current London productions. Seats for this special performance can be booked at S. Rose & Co. where the plan is now open.

BORAHS IN BHOPAL.

HAPPY TERMINATION TO REGRETTABLE EPISODE.

The return to Bhopal of the Borahs, who had left the State in consequence of some dispute between them and the State has resulted in good relations being established, not only between them and the State but also between them and the Mahomedan community at large, for this the Borahs are particularly grateful to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, head of the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy family, who spared no pains to bring about this happy termination to a regrettable episode.

The Hon. Mr. J. Walker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner Narbudda Division, has sent a letter to Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, in which he expresses himself highly pleased at the return of the Borahs to their homes in Bhopal and adds, that from communications he has received from the Political Agent, Bhopal, he has every confidence in the fairness of the treatment that they will receive on their return.

AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS IN BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS WESTWARDS BY THE MOOLTAN.

The P. and O. steamer Mooltan with Australian Mails which arrived in Bombay on Saturday brought a contingent of Lady Doctors and nurses, and other Red Cross workers. A large number of the party stayed at the Hotel Majestic and some at Watson's Hotel. The ladies were out sightseeing on Saturday and Sunday morning and were highly pleased with their short stay in our City.

The party left by the S. S. Mooltan, on Sunday, and will divide up when they get to Egypt, some staying in Alexandria while others will proceed further on.

Col. Fiaschi of the Italian Army was also among the passengers who arrived by the Mooltan. He stayed at the Hotel Majestic and proceeded to Italy by the same vessel.

PABNA DACOITY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Nine young Bengali students who have been arrested in connection with the Pabna dacoity will shortly be put on trial at Kushtia. The last man arrested is a graduate, named Bijoy Lahiri, who was arrested at Bogra

The Multan Special Tribunal took up the Lashari dacoity case on Saturday in which 41 accused are on trial. Ten are absconding and proceedings have been dropped against 131.

SPORT AT HOME.

ATHLETIC MEETING.

BOXING, BILLIARDS AND POLO.

One of the marked effects of the abandonment of county cricket and the closing up of many clubs through the war has been an influx of recruits to the various volunteer training corps. Said corps are only open to those who are ineligible for military service under existing regulations, but the physical exercise obtained, coupled with the fact that they are honestly endeavouring to make themselves fit for service in case of national emergency, more than compensates the men for the loss of their favourite recreation. At the same time, every effort is being made to provide sport for those who are in military training, and many good matches have been arranged. The Amateur Athletic Association is co-operating with its clubs in promoting sports in military centres, and the Amateur Swimming Association is also expected to adopt a similar programme. For the brave men at the front, the Earl of Wemyss is endeavouring to get funds to erect a boxing hall at a great British reinforcement camp in the North of France, in conjunction with Lady Angela Forbes's scheme for the provision of buffets for our soldiers at the front.

ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

The Belgrave-Harriers held an athletic meeting in Battersea Park on May 8 and included in the programme was a one-mile military scratch running race for prizes presented by Mr. W. L. Burdett-Coutts, M.P. In this event Private Oldham, 3rd Grenadier Guards, was first; Gunner O. C. Carroll, R.F.A., second; Sick Bay Attendant J. Burwash, R.N., third; and Private West, East Surrey, fourth. Time, 4min. 44 3-5sec.

Several clubs are co-operating with the Special Committee of the Amateur Athletic Association in their endeavours to organise military athletic meetings in various military centres, meetings for Whit-Monday having been arranged for the Liskeard A.A., Norwich Bicycle Club, Eastbourne A.C., Grays (Essex). Hitcin Grammar School, and Hants County C.C. (Southampton). It is hoped that arrangements will be made for meetings at Epsom, Southend, Peterbrough, Plymouth, Exeter, Haywards Heath, Weymouth, and Ilford. The 2/2nd London Division are holding a meeting at Clarence Park, St. Albans, on Whit-Monday, and other divisions are contemplating meetings.

At the Mercers' School sports held at Herne Hill, R. J. Lythgoe, in class one section, with 24 points, won the Bicknell challenge cup and athletic medal for the fourth successive year. His victories were obtained in the 100 yards, 440 yards (wherein he beat the school record by 4-5sec.), 120 yards hurdless, long jump (in which he again beat the school record by 2½ inches), and was a member of the team that won the house relay race.

At Seaford a cross-country relay race, for troops of the 22nd Division, was decided, under somewhat similar conditions to those which have obtained in recent contests of a like kind—viz., four relays of twelve runners in each unit, the fastest total time of the four relay teams to win, and six representatives of one relay to finish before starting the next relay team. The event was under the auspices of the Eastbourne A.C., whose officials have been most enterprising in the promotion of races for the members of his Majesty's forces stationed at Polegate and other places in and about that part of the South Coast, and a very good entry (including the 9th Border Regiment, whose chosen representatives won the 2nd Divisional Championship at Polegate about three months ago) was received.

The feature of the Stewarts College sports, held at Edinburgh in cold weather, with a stiff wind blowing down the winning straight, was the one mile military race. Twenty-four runners turned out, and the result was a win for Private W. B. Ross, of the Lowland Field Ambulance and Edinburgh Northern Harriers. He had 40 years' start, and finished 5 yards ahead of Private W. Pickup, of the 15th Royal Scots and Salford Harriers (25 yeards), in 4min. 42 2-5sec.

SWIMMING.

In the National Amateur Swimming Championship of America, recently decided at Chicago, A. C. Reithal, of the Illinois Club, swam a hundred yards in 54 2.5sec. at Sydney, on Jan. 2, Duke Kahanamoku, of Honolulu, swam a hundred yards in 53 4-5sec., over a straightaway course, and this stands as word's record. Reithal's performance, is, however, a remarkable one, and it is to be regretted that Kahanamoku was away on tour, otherwise he would probably have opposed Reithal.

A. H. Mellows, the Oxford water polo player, has been promoted lieutenant in the Hunts Cyclists' Battalion.

BOXING.

It was a great day for soldier boxers in London, for at the National Sporting Club Sergeant Basham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Sergeant McCormick, 4th Manchester Regiment, fought for the Welter-Weight Championship, the Lonsdale Belt, and £550. The contest, which is one of twenty rounds is full of possibilities, for Basham, by his defeats of Johnny Summers and Matt. Wells, is considered the smartest man at his weight in England, but McCormick, the Plymouth boxer, who hastened home from Australia at the outbreak of the war to join the Manchester Regiment, maintains that he has improved greatly since his trip to the Antipodes, so there is every likelihood of a magnificent struggle.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard match of 18,000 up between Stevenson and Falkiner, the latter with 3,000 points' start, was concluded at Messrs. Thurston's, Leicester-square, on May 8. The afternoon session produced very good billiards. Stevenson compiled breaks of 196 (from 87 unfinished), 49, 92, 99, 48, and 253 (unfinished), and Falkiner put on 50, 146, 244, 103, and 48, the former scoring 750 points to 646. Interval scores: Stevenson (in play), 17,250; Falkiner, 16,363. At night Stevenson scored 750 to 598, and proved successful by 1,039 points. He made breaks of 318 (full), 190, 63, 47, 176, 66, and 97 (unfinished) to Falkiner's best of 115, 145, 49, 121, and 65. Final scores: Stevenson, 18,000; Falkiner (rec. 3,000), 16,961.

POLO.

A start was made with polo at Hurlingham on Saturday May 8, when teams termed Wasps and Insects were in opposition. Five of the eight players are officers in the 3rd Batt. City of London Yeomanry, now quartered at Hurlingham, and, with players on the spot, there will be no difficulty in getting teams together.

The match was a trifle one-sided, the Wasps having the better of matters. Their first goal came during the opening period, and another was hit by Col. Haigh in the second period. Continuing to have the better of matters, the Wasps finally won by 4 goals to 0. The teams were:—

Wasps.—Lieut. H. S. P. Semon, Capt. James, Mr. Young, and Col. O. Haigh.

Insects.—Lieut. Butterfield, Capt. W. R. Tuck, Mr. H. M. V. C. Morris, and Mr. T. B. Drybrough.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The U. P. Special Conference.

The "Punjabee":—As soon as the decision of the House of Lords was announced the leaders made up their minds as to the course they would follow. No time was lost in whining. It was realised that what the occasion called for was not the expression of vain regret, but manly action. That action, it is true, could only take the form of petitioning and protest. But petitioning and protest are among the indefeasible rights of the subject. They are the only form in which the spirit of self-help can manifest itself in constitutional politics. The immediate appeal in all such cases lies at once to the conscience and judgment of those in authority and to their senses of expediency. The ultimate appeal lies to the force and authority of public opinion which, as a great Viceroy once said, is the unresisted and irresistible master of Governments and Cabinets. It is this force of public opinion which our countrymen in the United Provinces decided to invoke, as soon as Reuter's telegram announcing the action of the House of Lords was received. The Press set the ball a-rolling. The public bodies took it up. Protest meetings were organised both at Allahabad and at Lucknow. Other and smaller cities followed suit. The whole Province was soon plunged into an agitation for the undoing of a great national wrong.

The Bane of Industrialism.

The "Leader":—Industrialism, which has been both the bane and blessing of European civilization, which has been sapping its spiritual strength and warping its ethical consciousness, is now beginning to be realized more clearly than before, as the result of the war, as an evil, as a disintegrating force, socially and internationally. The growth of materialism with its accompanying vices, mental and moral, has been in proportion to the increase of the industrial spirit. The part which religion played amongst the older nations in their great achievements and in the moulding of their civilisations, that part the spirit of industrialism has played in the west. Under its flag and under its irresistible impulse, western nations have extended their dominions abroad to satisfy its cravings, and spread the ideas, economic, political and social, to which it had given birth. Political control or domination was sought for industrial purposes. It derived its force from an insatiable hunger for amassing wealth. Exploration of resources, human as well as material, was its central creed. It was a worship of the goddess Lakhshmi, or of the god Mammon, which the spirit signified, a worship such as the world had scarcely witnessed before. Virtues and vices became commercialised. Honesty became the best policy. The devotees of the goddess sacrificed at her altar the higher interests of humanity. Individuals and nations were crushed under the mighty wheels of its car in the name of progress. Labour was sweated and the resources of nature taxed and appropriated. Freedom became a shibboleth to hide the worst form of wage-slavery. The more industrialism flourished, the greater life became artificialised and mechanical. Human nature protested against this state of things which suppressed its freedom and stunted its growth.

An Inefficient Police.

The "New India":—The Defence of India Act has wrought a marked change in the Police. The inefficiency of the Indian Police, despite their zeal is notorious. The new Act seems to have turned their heads. Colossal Clunders are the order of the day. Our contemporaries of Calcutta are pouring into their columns evidences of the clumsy business of the Police. Only the day before yesterday a "Nolle Prosequi" was entered in a murder case in the Purnea Sessions Court, as the deceased person turned up before the Judge at the psychological moment and perhaps saved three innocents from the gallows. Now it may be pertinently asked, whose dead body it was that they produced in the Court as exhibit. How did it come into their hands when they most required one? Who could be the guardian angel of the Police? Once before, in a Panjab Court, the Police were supplied with the dead body of a woman by their good or bad angel. But the woman in question turned up in time to save some innocent life. Instances of their careless work may be multiplied.

LONDON'S SOCIAL SIDE.

LUSITANIA MURDERS.

NOTABLE VICTIMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR WAR CHARITIES.

CLARA BUTT'S IMPRESSIVE CONCERT.

INCIDENTS OF ANTI-GERMANISM.

THE INCOMPARABLE GENEE.

Being busily engaged at the front, we do not hear much of the Prince of Wales but our correspondent says, the Tommies declare him to be the most popular man in the Army.

The effects of the Lusitania horror are described and sketches of some of the notable victims are given.

Some wonderful entertainments in aid of war charities have been given. The performance at the Palace Theatre realising no less than £1,130. The concert organised by Madam Clara Butt was one of the most remarkable entertainments, since the outbreak of the war.

At the Coliseum, Mdlle. Genée once more excels herself in a marvellous ballet.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 14.

The most notable action of the King during the week has been the order for the removal from St. George's Chapel, Windsor, of the banners and arms of the German Emperor, his hopeful heir, the Duke of Cumberland, King of Wurtemburg and other German lights. The emblems were hung in that famous church in view of their proprietors' membership of the Knighthood of the Garter.

The King has visited Portsmouth during the week, whence he returned on Thursday.

The average Londoner knows all about the Prince of Wales at the front. The Tommies declare him to be the most popular man in the army, who loses none of his dignity by playing football with the men who call him "Prince." His insistence on going to the trenches created an impression which H. R. H. by no means foresaw and needed.

BLOODTHIRSTY BRUTALITY.

The Germans have certainly been successful in bringing home to us in England the appalling brutality of their methods. After the murder of her victims in the Lusitania had been made known on Friday night, there were few of us who did not go to bed with the pitiful cry of women, children and infants ringing in our ears. It is certainly the most successful effort at bloodthirsty brutality on a wholesale scale in the history of modern warfare. We in London had the crime brought to our doors by the number of well known English and American victims well known among us. As I was

MR. J. FOSTER STACKHOUSE. F.R.G.S.

A distinguished explorer, and organiser of the British Antartic Expedition, 1914, a victim of the "Lusitania" disaster.

TRAGEDY OF THE LUSITANIA.

Photo by "Central News."

Five of the Lusitania's boats which brought off the rescued.

leaving the Savoy Hotel on the night of the tragedy, I met an American gentleman of my acquaintance. His face was ashy white; his wife, his mother-in-law and baby boy of four years of age were all on board. He has now returned from the scene of the disaster with his wife, but the other two are lost. He tells me that the face of his drowning son, haunts him morning, noon and night. His case is that of many others.

MR. "BILLY" VANDERBILT.

Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, or "Billy" Vanderbilt as he was known to his familiars, was one of those American gentleman whose home seemed to be as much in London as across the Atlantic. He was a distinct

Mr. ALFRED VANDERBILT.

The American Millionaire who is said to have sacrificed his life on board the Lusitania in order to save a lady passenger by giving her a life-belt which he had secured for himself.

personality, with his tall slight figure, usually decked in a smart grey suit, with a white top hat slightly tilted towards the back of his head. His noble devotion to the welfare of the children during the awful catastrophe will surprise no one who knew his reputation. I did not know him personally, but like most Londoners knew some of his friends and saw him about many times during the season. His whereabouts was always characteristic of his tastes; a love of horses and devotion to children. I drove down to Brighton one day on his coach, for Mr. Vanderbilt did more than any one to revive popular coaching in England. His silence struck me as remarkable. He scarcely spoke a word to anyone; his whole thoughts seemed concentrated in driving, which was brilliant. But when we drew up for lunch at the old inn at Harley, the humanity of the man revealed itself. Dozens of happy expectant children gathered round the horses. Mr. Vanderbilt had not forgotten them, and out of his pocket came enough toys to go round and gladden the hearts of these little people. Even this was done in comparative silence, and in silence he ate his lunch and drank his quart of ale. At the Horse Show of which he was a founder, he was a regular attendant. Indeed his devotion to horses was more than a hobby. The last time I saw him he was chatting with a couple of ostlers outside a well known riding school in a back street in Regent's Park.

SIR HUGH LANE'S GENIUS FOR ART.

Another distinguished victim in the Lusitania I numbered among my friends. This was Sir Hugh Lane, an Irish gentleman of singular charm and culture, who had not been spoilt by the making of a fortune and the honour of knighthood when scarcely over thirty. Until a short while ago Sir Hugh lived in a beautiful georgian house in Chelsea Embankment, filled with those art treasures of which he was so fond. Dining with him one night—his entertaining was always delightfully simple and well-bred—he told me the story of his success. The son of an Irish clergyman he was brought up by his aunt Lady Gregory, that distinguished Irish lady who has done so much for her brilliant group of relatives, which includes such men of genius as William Butler Yeats and his artist brother. Sir Hugh was not a boy who took kindly to study in the ordinary way and, noting the bent of his taste and talent, his aunt in a moment of inspiration sent him to Mr. Colnaghi, the famous picture dealer. There the boy developed an insight into old masters that amounted to little less than genius. And so by the time he was thirty-four, he had founded a gallery in Dublin

SIR HUGH LANE.

The great connoisseur of painting and collector of works of art. The £10,000 offer for a picture to be painted by Mr. Sargent was his.

with the most munificent gifts, started South Africa with an art gallery, besides other remarkable works for the encouragement of the public taste and had made a fortune for himself. Sir Hugh was decidedly Celtic. In appearance he reminded one of Mr. Dillon, M.P., in his younger days. There were the same refined features, the dark poetic eyes and southern hair and bread.

CHARLES FROHMAN AND FATHER MATURIN.

Mr. Charles Frohman, the famous theatrical manager was an American as well known in London as in New York. A short, stout, extremely active, Jewish gentleman, he was to be constantly seen bustling about the neighbourhood of the West End hotels and theatres. He was genial and sympathetic and possessed in a marked degree a leading virtue of his race, inasmuch as he never broke his word. No doubt at the time of the disaster, your readers learned the striking words with which he met death, revealing the innate fatalism that characterises the Jewish race. Another well known personality lost in the Lusitania was Father Maturin, a Roman Catholic priest famous on both sides of the Atlantic. He was originally a priest of the Anglican Church who migrated to Philadelphia with the Cowley Fathers. There he became noted for his preaching and subsequently joined the Roman communion.

Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN.

The well-known American theatrical enerepreneur, who has "presented" innumerable shows on both sides of the Atlantic.

WONDERFUL WAR CHARITIES.

Wonderful entertainments continue to be given in aid of war charities. On Tuesday afternoon a performance of "The Man Who stayed at Home" was given at the Palace Theatre in aid of the Officers' Families Fund, and at the end of the entertainment it was announced that the net result had been £1,330. The King and Queen and Princess Mary were present while a feature of the entertainment was the appearance of four hundred wounded soldiers in the gallery, whose seats had been bought for them by Her Majesty. Many of these warriors had to be carried to their seats, while it was a pathetic fact that a large number with wounded hands and arms made futile efforts to applaud. The situation of many was especially pathetic when their Majesties entered and the band played "God Save the King," the majority of the gallery being helped to their feet. Programmes were sold by a bevy of pretty actresses, including Miss Ethel Levey, Mdlle. Gaby Deslys and Miss Gertie Miller.

MADAME CLARA BUTT'S CONCERT.

The most interesting entertainment of the week and one of the most remarkable since the outbreak of war, was a concert organised by Madame Clara Butt on Thursday night. The King and Queen were both present, while Queen Alexandra unable to be present, sent £20 towards the funds of the British Red Cross, for which the entertainment was given. Enormous prices were paid, in one case as much as five hundred pounds having been paid for a single box. One anonymous contributor bought six fifty guinea boxes for wounded officers, soldiers and nurses. Although Madame Butt and her husband Mr. Kennerley Rumford, were the only soloists a remarkable effect was produced by a choir of two hundred persons, all well-known singers and including some of the most famous voices in the Empire. Madame Butt always thorough in all she undertakes had worked very hard at the organisation and left no stone unturned to render the entertainment effective. Her own singing of the Lost Chord, Land of Hope and Glory and Abide with Me, all by express wish of Her Majesty created a great impression. As the visitors arrived each one was presented with a little satin flag mounted on a stick, bearing the medallions of the King and Queen and the grouped flags of the Allies. As Madame Butt finished singing "The Home Flag" the whole audience turned to the Royal Box, bearing these in general salute. It is difficult to decribe the impressive effect of this action by the masses gathered in the huge building.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-GERMANISM

Anti-Germanism has been developing to an astonishing extent since the Lusitania affair. Of the campaign in the papers and the rioting at Liverpool your readers will have heard. In London, indignation though simmering, is nonetheless fierce. On Monday night in the Carlton Hotel there were two gentlemen dining. An American lady dressed in black saw them, rose to her feet trembling with emotion and the tears streaming down her cheeks. She pointed them out as "murderers of her relatives who had gone down with the Lusitania." Finally some English men approached the Germans who promptly left the restaurant. At eleven o'clock on Tuesday night a crowd was seen hurrying along the Uxbridge Road towards Ealing headed by a Negro. The police for the moment were powerless. The mob reached a house where the inhabitants were playing German national airs. After the door had been broken in the raiders were dispersed. In the city German restaurants have been wrecked. I saw two Germans surrounded by a crowd in Cornhill and after a few minutes handed over to the Police. There is no question as to the frame of mind of the public.

THE INCOMPARABLE GENEE.

The Thespian side of London has proved a difficult problem in these letters. So many changes and new productions take place, that it has been difficult to give anything like adequate attention to each and there is nothing so dull as curtailed criticism of theatrical productions. I have come to the conclusion that to deal with one prominent place of entertainment every week will be an interesting solution of the difficulty and, with that intention last night, I started my series of visits by spending three hours at the Coliseum. That unique house of varieties has a very remarkable programme just now, including a brilliant performance by one of the greatest terpsichorean artistes the world has ever known. Indeed, Mdlle Genée is more than a great dancer of creative genius, she is an actress of distinction and compelling magnetism. Fifteen years ago I used to meet her at the house of Madame Cavallazzi, herself a distinguished artiste of a past generation. Genée, a young girl, was then considered by some as the leading exponent of her art in Europe; she certainly holds the foremost place today. There is only one dancer who excels Mdlle. Genée, and that is Genée herself the next time you see her. The present performance deals with a legendary incident in the life of "Robert le Diable" by Meyerbeer and the scene laid in the quadrangle of an old Roman convent is a completely successful effort of scenic art. Genée is supported by the fine dancing of M. Litavkin as the Duke and a corps of ballet of her own pupils, graceful young ladies who rise from their tombs and are wonderfully effective in their white ghostlike dresses.

AT THE COLISEUM.

There is no lack of talent at the Coliseum! That unique comedian Mr. James Welch appears in a sketch supported by Miss Ruby Miller. His inimitable humour is peculiarly adapted to a comic situation with a burglar. Having quarreled with his wife Mr. Welch decides to shoot himself. After much indecision with the revolver, he is visited by a burglar, himself carrying a ferocious looking weapon. The visitor is politely asked to shoot, but his gun is a bogey, only carried to terrify. He is, therefore, presented with a genuine weapon and entreated, with the help of bribes, to commit the awful deed; but the wretched criminal is reduced to a state of terror at the mere suggestion. Even another star at the Coliseum is Miss Lena Ashwell, who with the help of Mr. Yorke Stevens and Mr. Leslie Carter evokes a storm of enthusiasm in a sketch dealing with a German spy who is thwarted in his efforts to blow up the Cabinet. Nor does the management of the theatre stop at this remarkable gathering of talent, for Miss Mary Moore also appears in her famous part of Mrs. Gorringe in an abbreviated edition of Mr. Hubert Henry Davis' play.

MR. ELLIS SASSOON.

The many friends of Mr. Ellis Sassoon in Bombay will be glad to hear that his recovery is proving sure if slow. It will be remembered that Mr. Sassoon, who is the eldest son of Mr. Edward Sassoon of Grosvenor Place, London, and nephew of Sir Jacob Sassoon of Bombay, was among the first of British aviators to volunteer for the front. The excellent work he was doing for the Allies was unfortunately cut short by an accident of a serious nature and for some weeks Mr. Sassoon has been lying ill at his father's house in London. He has however progressed considerably during the last fortnight. Unfortunately the nature of the accident had the effect of reducing the invalid's muscles to a state almost similar to those of a child, which may interfere for some time with Mr. Sassoon's anxiety to return to the front.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

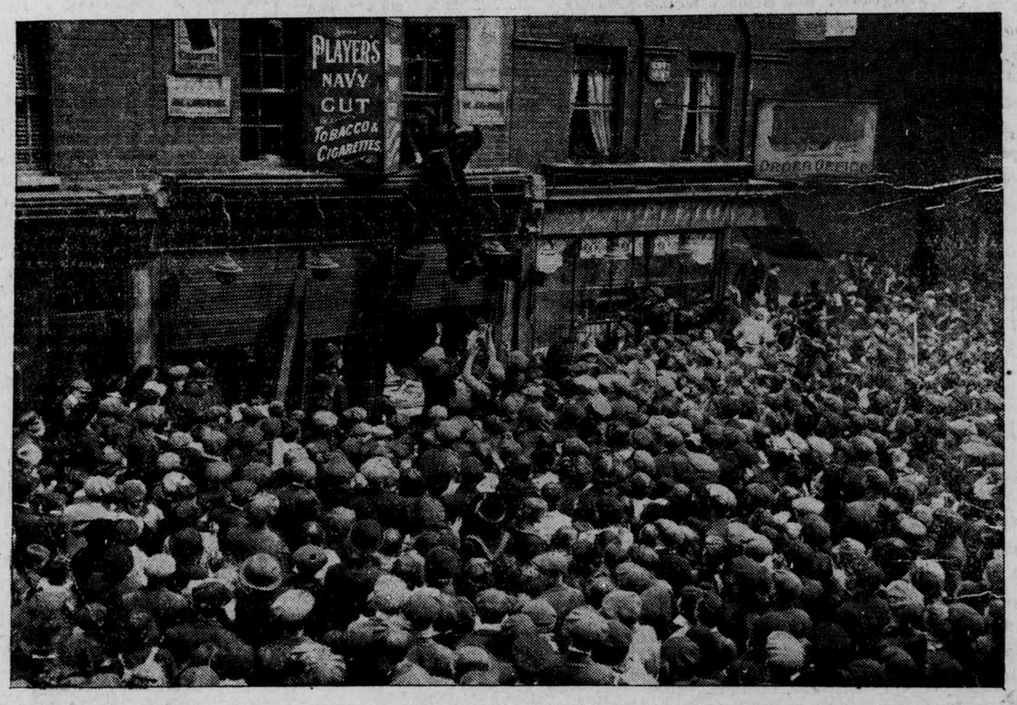

Photo by "Central News."

The attack on a tobacconists and newsagent shop in Crisp Street, Photo shows the passings of furniture from the upper windows.

NORTH SEA "BATTLE."

ADMIRALTY EXPOSURE OF GERMAN INVENTION.

On May 11 the Press Bureau stated that the following statement, dated Berlin, May 9, had been officially circulated through German wireless stations and received by the Marconi Company:

"Main Headquarters report as follows:

Some weeks ago a large number of reports were current which originated in Norway, to the effect that near Bergen, on the Norwegian coast, during the night from April 7 to 8, heavy sea fighting between English and German ships had taken place. Ships coming from that direction also reported that they had seen squadrons of warships.

On the night in question, gunfire, by the aid of illuminating rockets, had been noticed.

With regard to these reports some light has now been thrown on the matter by the commander of the AE2, which was destroyed in the Dardanelles.

According to a letter which came into our possession re the North Sea fight which is said to have taken place, the Superb is said to have been sunk and the Warrior is said to have been sinking, without the German navy having suffered any loss.

On Friday, April, 9, a number of cruisers are said to have arrived in a badly damaged condition. The Lion was very badly damaged.

The official reports say nothing of all this.

Similar reports have come to hand from reliable neutral sources which were known soon after the battle, and they are to the effect that a number of badly damaged and slightly damaged ships had reached English ports for repairs. The manner in which they had been damaged was left unexplained.

A specially large number of damaged ships ran into the Tyne. A damaged cruiser was towed into the Tyne. A ship of the line with a starboard list and with her aft funnel missing was towed into the Firth of Forth.

The silence of the Admiralty on all this is easily to be understood.

As the German navy took no part in any fight on the night in question, and as a fight with neutral vessels is out of the question, a battle can only have taken place between ships of the British Fleet which did not recognise each other in the darkness."

To the above story the Secretary of the Admiralty appends the following remark: "There is not a word of truth in this fabrication. It is, however, interesting as a mark of the anxiety of Germany at the present moment to make an impression on neutral States."

PARTITION SUIT BETWEEN BROTHERS.

WELL-KNOWN LAHORE PRINTING FIRM INVOLVED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 5.

The Senior Sub-Judge of Lahore to-day passed orders in the partition suit between two brothers, Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal and Lala Lalchand, proprietors of the well-known printing firm of Rai Sahib Gulab Singh and Sons, directing the four receivers of the estate, the Hon. Bakhshi Sohan Lall, Lala Mulkraj, Pundit Balaram Pandya and Seth Chamanlal, to file securities of Rs. 25,000 each and suggesting that they should allocate between themselves the duties as defined by the Court's order.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 7, 1915.

THE SUPREME NEED.

Not since the war began has any minister addressed graver words to his countrymen than those uttered by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech to the Engineering employers and trade union representatives at Manchester last week, —words so grave that the Censor in India has apparently pondered over the telegram, which conveyed them, for some time before he thought, or was instructed, that it was desirable to communicate them to the public in this country. We are glad that the spirit of frankness prevailed and we are glad of the frankness with which Mr. Lloyd George spoke. It is an open secret that the Allies' campaign in all the theatres of war is hampered and delayed for want of munitions. But the great gravity of the matter has not been put hitherto before the country fully and frankly. That Mr. Lloyd George has now done in his new capacity as Minister of Munitions and we do not think that anything can be lost by his open avowal of the grave needs of the moment, while much should be,—indeed, already has been gained.

Our readers do not need to be told that the great advance in the West is being delayed for want of munitions. That can be gathered by any intelligent student of the telegrams and the course of events, and we have pointed out on more than one occasion recently in these columns, that in this need can be found the only reasons for the failure of the British and French armies to take advantage of the obvious superiority of their position, and the failure as yet to put in the field to any substantial extent the ready-trained forces in England. And the communiqués from Petrograd have made it clear that the Austro-German forces chiefly succeeded in driving back the Russians from their dearly-won positions on the Dunajec and in the Carpathians, and altering for the time the whole face of the campaign in Galicia, by their superiority in heavy ammunition. That may also account for the enforced withdrawal from the demolished fortifications of Przemysl. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking with the full responsibility of a member of the Cabinet, says that the recent German success in Galicia was due entirely to their overwhelming superiority in shot and shell and equipment of war. There is reason to hope that superiority, like their superority in numbers, is on the eve of being exhausted. But, as Mr. George pointed out, the triumph had been won by the superior organisation in German workshops. That organisation is no more a thing of yesterday than the perfection and efficiency of the rest of the German military machine, the automatic bringing up of great reserves of men, the vast accumulation of military stores and munitions, etc., on which they have been able to draw. And it would not do to be too sanguine that the Germans have exhausted their capacity for the manufacture of munitions. There has been too much sanguine speculation and optimism in this war. When Great Britain found herself in the early stages in a position to supply munitions to her Allies, who were proportionately shorter of these supplies than she was herself, there was a great deal of premature self-congratulation in England on the part of people, who failed to foresee,—as most of us failed,—the enormous needs that would arise in the near future,—needs so enormous that the British armies themselves cannot be adequately supplied by British manufacturers, much less those of her Allies. In the meanwhile, a form of warfare was being developed in which the greater chance of success lies with the commanders who can concentrate the greatest quantity of heavy shell-fire on their opponents, and Germany, with her superior machinery adapted at every point to meet the military needs of the moment, was able once more to reap the advantage that belongs to the nation that has organised for war before everything else. The Allies have been robbed of the success that should have been theirs by now if it were not for this inferiority. In the West they are unable to embark on that supreme effort, the success of which, given a sufficiency of munitions, cannot, in view of their definitely established superiority in all other respects, be in doubt. In the East the Russians have lost positions which, had it not been for a similar inferiority, they might have retained; while even now they might settle the issue, which is hanging in the balance in Galicia, if their armies were able to rely on an ample and continuous supply of heavy munitions.

That is the position which Mr. Lloyd George has endeavoured to impress upon the people who can, an they will, supply the means which will win success. We trust that there will be no carping and recrimination, such as we have had from a section of the press recently. This is not the time to ask critical and controversial questions. The responsibility can be settled afterwards. For the present the great task before the nation is sufficient to engross its brains and energies. It is on the workers at Home that the issue now depends, and everything must be concentrated on waking them to their responsibility and assisting them to fulfil it. None can doubt that the British workman and his employer, now that they understand the gravity of the burden that lays upon them, will work in wholehearted unison for the Empire's cause. There are already gratifying indications of a generous response to the Government's appeal. The employers and leaders of the men who met Mr. Lloyd George unanimously passed a resolution pledging their united efforts to increase the output of munitions. Manchester's response was satisfactory and prompt. It will be the same everywhere, and if the whole industrial machinery of the country is at the disposal of the Government the days of difficulty and delay will soon pass.

COST OF THE POLICE.

We commented the other day on the increase in the net police charges for the ten years ending 1912-13 and expressed scepticism as to the justification of the great increase. The reorganisation was started in 1905-6, but not simultaneously in all the provinces. If, however, we take the fresh comparison of the gross police charges from 1907-8 we shall be on safe ground. Our object is to exhibit how the reorganised police has entailed necessarily heavier charges in each province. In this comparison of the mere cost, it is necessary to guard against one or two salient factors which, no doubt, oblige one provincial administration to incur a heavier charge and another a lighter one. There are the disturbing factors of area and population. One province may have a smaller area but be thickly populated, while another may present the very opposite phenomena. A province with an area of many thousand miles would require, owing to the low density of the population, one policeman over a larger space, than in another having fewer square miles but with a maximum density needing an unit in a restricted space. Next, one province may have a larger rural population while another a larger urban one. Again, urban populations may themselves present no uniform conditions. A province like Bombay, with a large maritime coast, and with an immense foreign and inland trade, as that of the city of Bombay, would necessarily demand a larger strength of police for safeguarding life and property extending over a considerably limited area. These conditions would influence the total cost of police, rural and urban in each province. A mere statistical comparison, however useful for a broad inference, would thus become misleading. In order correctly to understand the burden of police charges in each province three statistical tables are absolutely necessary. Firstly, the total population should be divided into rural and urban; secondly, the area occupied by each class of the population should be separately stated; and thirdly, the area and population, not only of the capital city of each province, but that of the more important trade or manufacturing or industrial towns should be separately dealt with. Next the strength of the police in each of the three compartments referred to should be mentioned, of course, men and officers, separately. The railway police, where employed, has also to be separated. We can then only arrive at the *unit* of cost in each province and be able to make a comparison which would be deemed fair and reasonable. Otherwise the student of statistics in reference to police is certain to founder and mislead the public. This should be guarded against. Unfortunately, all the necessary separate statistics, though recorded in each provincial Secretariat, are not fully published as they ought to be. Part VI. of the Annual Statistical Table gives a great many details, but here, too, the crucial ones we have referred to are wanting and it is to be wished that the Statistical Department will in future furnish those, if the Government desires that the public should learn all about its police administration, and form a correct judgment on the efficiency or non-efficiency of the police. Otherwise, criticism of an imperfect character, perhaps misleading, is bound to be made.

Having said so much, we will give from the latest Statistical Table a general idea of the principal items in the police as regards strength and cost. The strength of the civil police force in 1911 was 884 officers of the rank of deputy-superintendents of higher rank and 1,89,111 men and officers of lower rank than that of deputy-superintendents. The total cost of this force was 5.40 crores. It should, however, be remembered that the cost had increased to 7.21 crores as per revised estimates of 1913-14. The average total cost per man of the whole civil police force of British India, officers included, was Rs. 286 per mensem in 1911-12. The cost was greatest in Eastern Bengal and Assam and least in the North-West Frontier. Bengal's cost came to Rs. 374 per unit, Bombay's to Rs. 281, Punjab's to Rs. 264 and so on Of course, as the annual charges in each province have since swelled, the charges per unit have also increased. Meanwhile it may be interesting to close this article by appending the following table showing the ratio of growth in each province between 1907-8 and 1913-14. The total charges, including those of the police under the direct administration of the Government of India, have increased from 5.95 to 7.20 crore rupees or a growth of nearly 21 per cent, say, at an annual average of 3 per cent.

Police Charges—in Lakhs of Rupees.

	1907-8.	1913-14.	Ratio of growth.
India, General	23.79	27.18	14.2
Central Provinces...	32.79	33.80	3.0
Burmah	112.63	132.20	17.3
Bengal*	123.79	164.0	33.0
United Provinces...	107.38	110.58	2.9
Punjab	52.65	58.48	11.0
Madras	64.49	92.69	43.7
Bombay	78.24	101.0	29.0

*Includes Eastern Bengal, Assam, Behar and Orissa.

Notes of the Day.

Can India Help?

We write with some diffidence on a matter, which necessitates, perhaps, some expert knowledge and previous enquiry, but we think it is, at least, reasonable to ask whether it is not possible for India to give some assistance in the matter of the manufacture of munitions. The Government factories at Dum Dum and elsewhere must, of course, be working at high pressure, but is it not feasible for some of the great private engineering firms to place their services at the disposal of Government and offer some assistance? In England and France nearly every sort of engineering factory has been utilised in some way or another, and there must be many workshops in India, we should think, which could be turned to account. It may be that they have already been approached by Government, or already rendering assistance, but, if such is not the case, and the proposition is feasible, the sooner the matter is taken in hand the better.

The Position in Galicia.

We think it necessary to warn the public against a possible misapprehension which may arise from the very grave words used by the Minister of Munitions in his speech at Manchester. Mr. Lloyd George spoke of a "severe set-back in Galicia" and a "great German success." But it is clear that he was referring to the thrusting back of the Russians from the line of the Dunajec and the consequent turning of their positions in the Carpathians, which is all a month or so old. Since then the German offensive has developed in a way, and has been met with such able Russian strategy, that it is by no means unlikely that the Germans will ultimately fall into a disaster in Galicia, greater than that which, in the end, befell their great offensive in East Prussia in February last. The Russians have evacuated Przemysl, but they have averted the attempt to envelop them and they are, themselves, developing an offensive which may ultimately envelop the Germans or, at least, place them in a very precarious position.

The Set-Back Temporary.

The issue is still in the balance and everything depends on the power of the Austro-German forces to maintain superiority in numbers and in munitions, both of which is doubtful, especially having regard to the fact that the Austrians are now hurrying troops in large numbers from Galicia to meet the Italian attack. But we still place our confidence in the ability of the Russian Headquarter Staff, if the conditions in regard to supplies of men and material are fairly favourable, to defeat the Germans in a matter of strategy, and the curious inability of the Germans, which has been marked throughout the war, to reap the full effect of an advantage once gained. We have no desire to minimise the gravity of the Russian set-back in Galicia. That is obvious. The postponement of the Russian invasion of Hungary, which was on the eve of materialising, has made a vast difference. It has left Austria free to divert troops to the Italian frontier, it has given Hungary a new lease of life in the Austrian partnership, and it has, perhaps, prevented or postponed the intervention of Roumania. But, the set-back serious and annoying as it is, will prove, we think, to be temporary and the turning of the tables not for distant.

Biting the Line.

According to the latest telegrams there is a recrudescence of heavy fighting in Belgium, of a character which indicates a British offensive. And, meanwhile, the successful French operations further South continue, the latest news being that of the taking of Neuville by our allies. We doubt, however, whether at the present stage of affairs,—at any rate, judging from Mr. Lloyd George's speech,—anything like an extensive attempt at a definite advance can be expected either in Belgium or in France. And the present operations, just commenced, in all probability,—though we may be wrong,—mean nothing more than the capture here and there of some advantageous salient. That sort of thing will continue for some time. The consolation of it is that it means a persistent improvement of the Allies' positions along the whole line, tending to give them a more speedy success when the time for *the* movement comes. At least, there has been a great advance from the "nibbling" stage. The process now is one of taking large bites preparatory to the final act of demolishing the whole line.

Germany's Knowledge of the Allies' Difficulties.

It is evident that there is still a very effective German Intelligence Service in England and France. It is clear that recent German operations, and Austrian too, have been undertaken with a full knowledge of the difficulties of the Allies both in the East and the West. Since the last attempt to break through at Ypres the German line has apparently not been specially reinforced at any point, and they must realise that; if the Allies were in a position to attempt a substantial offensive along the whole line, or at any single point, their line must be broken. But the state of affairs in regard to munitions must be well-known to the German Headquarters' Staff, and while they know that it is useless to attempt any further attacks on the Allies lines in France or Belgium, they also knew that they could devote the whole of their new reserves of men and material to the effort in Galicia, without taking any undue risk in the West. The knowledge of their ability to take this risk has been of enormous value, enabling them to avert for a time the danger to Hungary on the eve of the development of the new danger to Austria in the South-West. For once they did not miscalculate.

The Liberal Party and Mr. Churchill.

We have heard little of the anti-Churchill campaign in this country outside the bitter diatribes of "The Morning Post" and "The National Review," but there was a mysterious reference in a Reuter's telegram the other day to some feeling against the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty among a section of the Liberal party. There is some reference to this in "Wayfarer's" diary in the last issue of "The Nation." "Wayfarer" writes:—

I think it is fair to Mr. Churchill to say that there is very strong feeling over the revelation that he was absent from the Admiralty in France during Saturday and Sunday, and that he was not there on Admiralty business. The Prime Minister suggests that this absence was a holiday one. The opinion still is that the moment was most unfortunately chosen. The First Lord is not always fairly criticized. But the country as a whole would like to think that he adhered to his own department, and was present at it in moments when his co-operation was vital. For if the sinking of the Lusitania was a serious matter, the position in the Dardanelles is still more serious. And for the latter event, at least, Mr. Churchill's responsibility is peculiar, and may have to be thoroughly examined. The nation cannot stand an indefinite number of losses such as that of the Goliath, and of the three warships which have also been sunk or disabled. And it will require to know more than it knows to-day of the reasons why this expedition started under conditions which we know absolutely precluded its success, and whether it now has a fair chance of attaining its object.

This was written, apparently, before the news of the landing of the Expeditionary Force.

The Irish and the Liquor Trade.

But this is a time, when not only is political controversy on ordinary lines suspended but when people are apt to turn and rend their own political friends. In former days the Irish Nationalist party were ever fierce opponents of liquor taxes, for easily apparent reasons, but the matter was little noticed in the Liberal press. The other day they took a leading part in making the carrying of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for dealing with the drink evil impossible, and since there is no longer any dependence on the Irish party to keep a Liberal Government in office, Liberal organs have not hesitated to say what they think of the Irishmen's action. The writer quoted in the previous note is particularly severe. He says:—

I suppose Irish Parliamentary Nationalism is proud of its victory over the liquor taxes; but I wonder whether it realizes what a shock it has given people who, unlike the Mayor of Limerick, put the character of a nation above one dangerous trade in it. The brain of thinking Ireland may be judged by a wonderful outpouring of sorrow and anger in the "Irish Homestead," by "A. E." The taxes in their first form might have been modified; they were, indeed, rather crudely conceived. But no one looked for this hasty, terrified crouching before the first shell thrown from the batteries of the Army of Drink. Has Ireland then still an uncrowned King, and he the distiller? It is all very sad. It is equally to the point to remember that this revelation of the political power of the trade is bound to have an important reaction on Irish politics when the limits of the Home Rule Bill come to be finally settled.

The concluding sentence, with its open threat, is particularly significant.

The New Public School for Bengal.

A correspondent writes:—A residential public school for the sons of Indian gentlemen is a distinct innovation, and the one that the Government of Bengal will open on the 2nd July at Hastings House, Alipore, which has been specially lent for the purpose by the Government of India, should meet the desire of well-to-do parents in Bengal in the direction of an exclusive education institution for their sons on more or less English lines. Mr. Papworth B.A., (London) has been engaged as Head Master and in his capable hands the school should make a fair bid for success. He will be assisted by four Indian masters who are all well-qualified graduates. The school will have the further advantage of being under the immediate supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, who will be helped by an advisory committee of Indian gentlemen. As the work of the school has been arranged also to suit those boys, who will eventually proceed to British Universities, particularly Oxford and Cambridge, it should be an excellent preparation for the prosecution of their higher studies in England. The scheme has been undoubtedly well thought out, for young Indians proceeding to England for a college course must have up to now experienced some real difficulty in settling down to the work there. But the school at Calcutta will constitute a stepping stone for further studies in England. To those who wish to complete their education in India it will be open to enter Indian colleges. The new scheme has the approval of the Bengal Government. If the Bengal experiment is a success it will no doubt lead to the establishment of similar schools in other parts of India.

Official and Personal.

We regret to learn that her Excellency Lady Willingdon is not very well. It is not thought that anything serious is the matter, however, and it is hoped that her Excellency will be quite well again in a few days.

We are authorised by the Hon. Sir William Meyer to contradict the report which has been published in the Calcutta press to the effect that the contemplated early retirement. The report, says Sir William, is "quite unfounded."

The death is reported of Mr. G. F. Buckley, C.S.I., late Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, who will publish on Thursday next the record of "The Irish Nuns at Ypres," to which reference has already been made in the columns, will have ready on the same day a volume entitled "The Spirit of England," in which Mr. G. W. E. Russell has revised and expanded the articles which he contributed to the "Daily News", under the title "England in War-Time."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MUNITIONS PROBLEM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

AMERICANS LEAVING GERMANY.

Mr. Lloyd George made stirring appeals to munition workers and employers at Manchester and Liverpool, explaining the enormous issues which were at stake on the full and adequate supply of munitions being maintained for prosecuting the war.

Provisional arrangements have been made in Manchester for the production of war material. It is expected that within a month all larger firms and in time all engineering firms in Lancashire, will be making shells day and night.

The British troops have occupied Amara in Mesopotamia, the Governor surrendering. More than 2,000 prisoners and a large quantity of munitions were captured. More surrenders are expected.

President Wilson has finished his Note to Germany which was to be despatched last Friday.

Many Americans have arrived in Switzerland from Germany where Americans are now openly insulted. It is repored that the American colony in Berlin has been unofficially warned to be ready to leave Germany.

Special correspondents in France state that the French are at present engaged in furious and almost irregular hand-to-hand fighting north of Arras in the net work of the enemy's trenches called the "labyrinth" where the Zouaves are dealing with the detested Bavarians and Rhenish Prussians.

The Russians have gained an important success at Libau, where two converging forces have closely enveloped the enemy's only outlet to the sea.

The Italians are developing an important offensive from Montenero, displaying dash and stubborness against a strongly entrenched enemy and powerful artillery.

The Russians have defeated the Turks in the region of Van and also routed them at Manghelaw, where they are being pursued.

A few days ago Mr. Asquith paid a visit to the front and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the British and Indian troops. The Premier was extremely pleased with the perfect arrangements. Beautiful weather prevailed as he moved hither and thither, receiving the greetings of the different regiments *en route.*

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GRAVE WORDS.

ISSUE OF THE WAR DEPENDENT ON WORKSHOPS.

MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STIRRING APPEAL.

RECRUITING AHEAD OF EQUIPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 3.

At a meeting in Manchester of engineering employers and trades union representatives, Mr. Lloyd George said that the issue of the war now depended on the workshops.

The Russians had suffered a severe setback in Galicia and the great German success was due entirely to their overwhelming superiority in shot and shell and equipment of war.

ENEMY'S SUPERIOR ORGANIZATION.

The triumph had been won by the superior organisation in German workshops. Two hundred thousand shells had been concentrated on the heads of the gallant Russians in a single hour. Had we been able to apply the same process to the Germans they would already have been expelled from France, we should now have entered Germany and the end of the war would have been in view.

We now had more than plenty men for equipment available and more would respond to the call, but we wanted workshops to provide power to break through.

FRANCE'S PRIVATE WORKSHOPS.

He was confident that what French engineers had accomplished the British could. The French victories were largely to be attributed to the private workshops of France.

Mr. Lloyd George appealed for help to all. He had not come to brandish great powers under the Defence of Realm Act, but these would be most useful in enabling them to organise quickly and get rid of unnecessary difficulties.

CONSCRIPTION AND DEMOCRACY.

It was impossible in war time to wait for every unreasonable man to become reasonable. Compulsion in organising skilled industry did not necessarily mean conscription. He denied that conscription was anti-democratic, but it would be a great mistake unless it was absolutely necessary. Hitherto numbers recruited voluntarily were far ahead of the equipment.

The meeting passed a resolution pledging its support in efforts to increase the output of munitions.

STIRRING APPEAL TO LIVERPOOL.

VITAL NECESSITY OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, June 4.

Mr. Lloyd George had another great reception at Liverpool. Addressing the munition makers he said:—

The issues and perils are great and nothing can pull us through but the united efforts of every man in the Empire. Never before have our troops shown greater courage and endurance and it would be horrible to think that they should fall owing to our neglect.

He emphasised that Manchester's response on the previous day was gratifying and he was confident that the same ready response would be found in other centres.

He never doubted where victory would rest, but it would come sooner with the recognition of the difficulties to be faced by the united effort of all for the Empire.

RESPONSE TO MR. GEORGE'S APPEAL.

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

LONDON, June 5.

Within four hours of Mr. Lloyd George's speech provisional arrangements were made in Manchester for the production of war material.

It is expected that within a month all larger firms, and in time all engineering firms in Lancashire, will be making shells day and night.

The leaders of workers state that the men are willing to devote their entire energies to these firms. They are anxious to have a war badge.

The Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions said all welcomed the definiteness of Mr. Lloyd George's speech and all regretted that it had not been made eight months ago.

CANADIAN MECHANICS' OFFER.

TORONTO, June 5.

Eight hundred mechanics have applied to go to Britain to make munitions.

"LABYRINTH" INVADED.

DETESTED BAVARIANS AND PRUSSIANS.

FURIOUS HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 4.

Special correspondents in France state that the French are at present engaged in furious and almost irregular hand-to-hand fighting some twelve miles north of Arras.

The so-called Labyrinth, which the official communiqué says they penetrated, is a maze of trenches and redoubts covering an area of two square miles, with miles of underground workings, east and south of Neuville.

The Zouaves are now inside dealing with the detested Bavarians and Rhenish Russians.

The Labyrinth is the last of the first-class German strongholds between the French and Vimy, which is the last barrier to Lens.

French cavalry have been active cutting off isolated parties of the enemy.

FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

SUCCESS AT CHATEAU HOOGE.

LONDON, June 4.

Field-marshal French reports the capture on the night of 30th. May of some outbuildings of the ruined Chateau Hooge, three miles east of Ypres.

Our trenches there were subjected to a heavy bombardment and fighting on a small scale has been continuous.

At one time we were forced to evacuate the buildings, but last night we recaptured them.

North-east of Givenchy last night we expelled the enemy from two hundred yards of his trenches taking 48 prisoners, but we were unable to retain the trenches after daylight owing to the enemy's fire.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

TRENCH AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PARIS, June 5.

The communiqué says fighting continues north of Arras. The French are still making progress.

They have captured a trench and prisoners north of Souchez and have advanced a hundred yards in the Labyrinth south of Neuville.

BATTLE AT SOUCHEZ.

MORE FRENCH GAINS.

PARIS, June 4.

The communiqué says:—In the battle at Souchez the French made further gains including prisoners and three machine-guns. We made fresh progress in the Labyrinth.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON SOUCHEZ.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, June 5.

The communiqué says the Germans made three violent attacks on the Souchez sugar refinery and trenches North and South. All were repulsed with heavy losses.

The French remain masters of the positions taken and have carried the German position North-east of Cabaret Rouge, south of Souchez.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

HOSPITALS FULL OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

AMSTERDAM, June 5.

The correspondent of the "Telegraaf," at Bruges telegraphs that severe fighting has again begun in the Ypres and Menin district.

The Germans have lost heavily, especially from bayonet attacks, and hospitals in Belgium are full of freshly wounded.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

TWO THIRDS OF NEUVILLE CAPTURED.

PARIS, June 5.

The evening communiqué says: North of Arras our progress resulted in our securing more than two-thirds of the village of Neuville.

We gained 450 yards inside the Labyrinth fortification where fighting continues without ceasing.

A very violent artillery duel is taking place over the whole sector North of Arras.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT LIBAU.

CLEVER BIT OF STRATEGY.

GERMANS CUT OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, June 4.

The Russians have gained an important success at Libau. Cleverly operating from the south they separated Libau from Memel, deprived the Germans of their land base and captured two towns southwards of Libau.

Simultaneously, another Russian column advanced from north of Libau and thus closely enveloped the only outlet to the sea.

FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, June 5.

An official communiqué reports that Russians have gained fresh successes in Galicia on the left bank of the lower San.

They are continuing to drive the enemy back in a disorderly retreat west of Rovdnik.

The enemy's attacks between Przemesl and the Dniester were repulsed with enormous losses.

ROUT OF THE TURKS.

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFULLY PURSUING.

LONDON, June 4.

A Caucasus communiqué says the Russians have defeated the Turks at Kosrik, in the region of Van, and routed the Turks at Manghelaw, where they are successfully pursuing them.

DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, June 5.

The Russians have discovered that there have been large withdrawals of Turkish troops and artillery from the Caucasian front. The best regiments have been transferred to Constantinople.

ENEMY TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM SINAI.

EGYPTIANS GREATLY IMPRESSED.

CAIRO, June 4.

The population here are greatly impressed by the withdrawal of bulk of the Turkish troops from the Sinai Peninsula and Syria to the Dardanelles.

TURKS DESERTING IN MASSES.

EFFECT OF SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

ATHENS, June 4.

It is reported here that the Turkish troops are deserting in masses, especially since the activity of British submarines in the Sea of Marmora.

BOMBS FOR CROWN PRINCE

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, June 5.

A telegram to Amsterdam from Berlin admits that several were killed in the air raid on the Crown Prince's headquarters.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, June 5.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the French hold the sugar refinery at Souchez.

TERRIFIC BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Rotterdam says the Allies are developing the offensive on the Bixschotte-Ypres front. A terrific artillery battle is raging in the northern part of the line, the enemy being pressed further back from the Yser canal. It is reported from the Frontier that the enemy has used his last immediately available reserves in Belgium consisting of older men occupying towns. Even Ostend is almost denuded of troops.

AMERICANS LEAVING GERMANY.

UNOFFICIAL WARNING.

BEING OPENLY INSULTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 5.

Many Americans have arrived in Switzerland from Germany where Americans are now openly insulted.

It is reported that the American colony in Berlin has been unofficially warned to be ready to leave Germany.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

READY FOR DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

President Wilson has finished his Note to Germany and it will probably be dispatched to-day.

SINKING OF THE GULFLIGHT

GERMANY AGREES TO PAY COMPENSATION.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Germany has apologised for the accidental torpedoing of the steamer Gulflight and has agreed to pay compensation.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

WEEK'S ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

LONDON, June 5.

During the week ended 2nd, June, eight British merchantmen were sunk by submarines. There were 1,382 arrivals and sailings.

STEAMER TORPEDOED OFF THE LIZARD.

THE CREW ALL SAVED.

LONDON, June 5.

The steamer Inkum has been torpedoed and sunk off the Lizard. Her crew of forty were saved.

HOLLAND PROHIBITS EXPORT OF RAW COTTON.

LONDON, June 4.

Holland has finally prohibited the export of raw cotton.

DUTCH MILITARY LAW.

THE HAGUE, June 5.

An important new Bill has been prepared extending Landsturm to all who have hitherto been exempted from military service.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPEAKING OUT.

LONDON, June 5.

The report of a meeting of German socialists in the Reichstag has leaked out.

It appears that the speakers denounced the dearness of food and badness of bread although millers were earning huge dividends.

At meetings of protest against the muzzling of the press, it was said that miners were especially hardly treated. They were sent to trenches if they complained about low wages.

One speaker said if the workers submitted to such gross injustice they could not be human beings.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM AUSTRALIA.

COMMONWEALTH DETERMINED.

MELBOURNE, June 5.

In a speech to-day, Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, said that in addition to sending reinforcements to the front the Commonwealth would send as many infantry brigades as it could get men.

Mr. Cook, speaking in the House of Representatives, asserted that Australia had not sent sufficient men to the firing line. Every man who was able to shoulder a gun should go. He suggested registering every able-bodied man in the Commonwealth.

SUSPENSION OFRE-ELECTION BILL.

LONDON, June 4.

The King has assented to the Suspension of Re-election of New Ministers Bill.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

OCCUPATION OF AMARA.

LARGE TURKISH FORCE AND MUNITIONS CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a telegram from General Nixon, dated 4th of June, containing the following information:—

General Townsend accompanied by Captain Nunn, R.N., and Sir Percy Cox in a small gunboat Flotilla received the surrender of the Governor of Amara with some 30 officers and about 700 soldiers at 1-30 p.m. on the 3rd of June. Amara is now occupied by us in Force.

The troops captured comprised the advanced guard of the Turkish Forces retiring before General Gorringe and the main body following. The above amount to about 80 officers, 2,000 men, seven field guns, six naval guns on the gunboat Marmarice, 12 large steel barges, one large river steamer, three smaller steamers and a considerable number of rifles and ammunition of all sorts. Further surrenders are expected.

Of the six Germans with the Turks, three are prisoners, two were killed by marsh Arabs and the fate of the sixth is doubtful.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE PAST REVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 3rd June:—

An Austrian official telegram claims the recapture of Przemysl. No change between Przemysl and the great Dniester march. Between Lysmenitza and Stry the enemy, having concentrated considerable amounts of heavy artillery and brought up reinforcements, achieved some success by stubborn attacks made with large forces. On the northern part, of the great battle the Russians seem more successful and report very stubborn fighting again developing between the Vistula and Przemysl and they have gained somewhat important successes on the left bank of the lower San taking several villages.

The Italians have established themselves on the slopes of Montenero on the left bank of the Isonzo about six miles to the north-west of Tolmino and are steadily advancing in the Trentino.

In Belgium the British carried Chateau Hooge near Zornebeke. The French repulsed a German counter-attack to the south-east of Neuville.

The Italian Premier in a speech replying to the remarks of the German Chancellor said it would be easy to ask if he has any right to speak of the alliance and respect for treaties who proclaimed that necessity knows no law and consents to his country trampling under foot all the customs of civilization and International Law. The Italian Government, the very moment they heard of it condemned the aggression against Servia and foresaw its consequences not foreseen by those who premeditated the stroke with such lack of conscience. Impartial history will say, Austria having found Italy in July 1913 and October 1913 hostile to her aggressive intentions against Servia, attempted last summer, in agreement with Germany, a method of surprise and a fit accomplice.

WHY PRZEMYSL WAS EVACUATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 4th June:—The Russian official explanation of evacuating Przemysl is that Austrians having destroyed all artillery and works before the capitulation it was incapable of defending itself.

As the maintenance would have forced the Russian troops to fight on an unequal and a very difficult front prolonged for extra 22 miles and subjected to the concentrated fire of enemy's numerous heavy guns, the Russians therefore withdrew all the material taken from the Austrians, evacuated the positions north and west of the town and concentrated on the east.

Meanwhile on the left bank of the lower San the Russians after a powerful advance on 2nd June pierced the enemy's lines and captured an important fortified position in the neighbourhood of Roudnik west of which place they almost annihilated three Tyrol regiments.

The Russians' offensive on the whole front as far as the mouth of the Wisloka also continues to develop successfully.

The enemys attacks between Przemysl and the Dniester on 1st June were repulsed, but in the region beyond the Dneister the enemy having concentrated very large forces near Stry have succeeded in making progress in Poland. On the Bzura, front the enemy sent out, a large cloud of gas which at first reached the river, but owing to change of wind was blown back and spread in its own trenches.

DEATH OF FRENCH EX-MINISTER.

LONDON, June 5.

The death is announced in Paris of M. Camille Pelletan, ex-Minister of Marine.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

OFFENSIVE ON THE ISONZO.

FORMIDABLE ENTRENCHMENTS AND GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, June 5.

A communiqué says:—"Our offensive on the Isonzo River is encountering great difficulties on the ground of formidable entrenchments, numerously manned and gunned.

After fluctuating actions throughout the 3rd. June, the summit and slopes of Montenero remained in our possession.

We brought up reinforcements to obtain a decision. The advance continues elsewhere.

IMPORTANT OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

ROME, June 4.

A communiqué says the advance-guard fighting is wholly favourable to the Italians who are developing an important offensive from Montenero, displaying dash and stubbornness against the strongly entrenched enemy and powerful artillery.

AUSTRIANS HURRYING TROOPS.

LONDON, June 5.

It is stated at Geneva that the Austrians are hurrying troops and heavy artillery to Italy from the Carpathians and Styria.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 5.

A telegram from Nice says the British and Italian Ministers of Finance with their respective expert advisers, have already had an important review and that the final conference will take place to-day.

FURTHER AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, June 5.

The Admiralty announces that hostile airships visited the East and South-East coasts of England last night. Bombs were dropped, in various places but little material damage was done. The casualties were very few.

GERMAN ALIENS AT LARGE

DEATH SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, June 4.

Two aliens Muller and Hahn, have been found guilty of espionage at the Old Bailey. Muller was sentenced to death by shooting and Hahn to seven years' penal servitude.

ANOTHER SPY ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 5.

It is officially announced that another German spy, named Robert Rosenthal, was arrested on leaving England after a short stay. He confessed that he had been sent by the German Admiralty to obtain information.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN INDIA.

BANGALORE EUROPEAN'S DEMAND FOR COMPLETE INTERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 5.

In the Mayo Hall last night a largely attended meeting called by various European bodies was held (1) to express horror and indignation at the murder of non-combatants in the Falaba and Lusitania; (2) to urge the complete internment of all alien enemies in India of both sexes; and (3) to welcome Italy into the ranks of the Allies. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Davis, who, in his opening speech, referred to certain people, who while giving to the war funds with the left hand fraternized with the alien enemy in their midst with their right, and to certain other people who were still doubtful of their nationality. He urged the formation of a vigilance committee to keep down bazar gossip concerning the progress of war and to see what could be done in a large European station like Bangalore to recruit the idling youth for Lord Kitchener's armies.

There were several other speakers. Messrs C .B. Oakley, I. H. Webster, W. H. Johnson and two Hindus, one of whom Mr. Surya Narrain Row, Advocate, made out a strong case in favour of a more complete internment of alien enemies. All the resolutions were unanimously passed and will be forwarded to Government. The meeting closed with the enthusiastic singing of the National Anthem.

EXCELLENT CROP REPORTS FROM CANADA.

WINNIPEG, June 5.

Crop reports are excellent, especially with reference to wheat, oats and barley.

MR. ASQUITH AT THE FRONT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

THE PREMIER MUCH IMPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters telegraphs that Mr. Asquith paid a visit of a few days to the front with Field-Marshal French and obtained a comprehensive idea of the British Army on active service. He travelled in fast motors everywhere and was received with ovations.

A WONDERFUL PANORAMA.

Soon after setting foot in France, the Premier was taken on to a high eminence from which he viewed the great sweep of the British front. It was a wonderful panorama and the day was clear. A wriggling line of thrown up earth marked the enemy's trenches. The ruins of Ypres gleamed in the sunshine, here a pall of smoke hung, occasional shells burst with a flash and a dull boom, while flecks of dark smoke marked falling howitzer shells. Mr. Asquith examined all through his glasses and followed the details on a map. He was particularly interested in the ridge from Messines to Wytschaete.

BRIEF SPEECH TO THE TROOPS.

That afternoon Mr. Asquith reviewed one of General Pulteney's brigades, drawn up in hollow square. The Premier, standing in the middle, delivered a brief speech, expressing appreciation of their splendid bravery and congratulating them. He wished them the best of luck. The speech was received with intense enthusiasm the men cheering repeatedly and waving caps and rifles in the air. There was a renewed ovation when Mr. Asquith proceeded to a hospital and delighted the patients with sympathetic words.

HUMOROUS BATHING INCIDENT.

The Premier was extremely pleased with the perfect arrangements, and was much amused at the Tommies waiting their turn for a warm bath in the brewery, shouting and plunging into steaming tubs like schoolboys. On recognising their visitor, the men jumped out and surrounded him with cheer upon cheer. Mr. Asquith was visibly moved at such enthusiasm, though the humour of the scene changed his mood to hearty laughter, in which all joined.

VISIT TO FLYING CORPS AND HOSPITALS

On another day Mr. Asquith inspected the headquarters of the Flying Corps and watched appreciatively the agility of the aviators in turning marvellously and performing wonderful evolutions. Mr. Asquith also saw the actual working of convalescent homes and Red Cross detachments. An astonishing spirit of optimism prevailed among the patients who were progressing splendidly. Beautiful weather prevailed as the Premier moved hither and thither, receiving the greeting of the troops of different regiments *en route*.

GREAT WELCOME BY INDIANS.

A dramatic incident occurred when he was approaching the Indian lines. A great welcoming fanfare was sounded by Indian mounted trumpeters. After them were the Lancers and Mr. Asquith passed through great lines of lances glistening on each side of the dusty road as far as the eye could see, the green foliage making a striking back-ground. Then the Gurkhas continued the line, in their curious wide-brimmed straw hats and with kukris gleaming at their sides. Next were the Sikhs, Pathans and Dogras; some from trenches and some bound for them.

MEETING WITH FRENCH GENERALS.

British infantrymen were also there Canadians, mounted and afoot, and other regiments famed in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, Hill Sixty and Ypres. These straight lines of bayonets and the splendid bearing of the men reflected the extraordinary feeling of confidence and ability in the soldiers of the British Empire. Needless to say the Premier was intensely interested and frequently spoke to the officers and men. It was noticed that Scottish regiments swinging along a road made a deep impression. Finally came a memorable meeting with Generals Joffre, Foch and Millerand at Sir John French's house and the conference lasting half an hour.

TRIBUTE TO TERRITORIALS.

EVER SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 4.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" in France pays a tribute to the Territorials. He says they possess qualities which regulars have in a smaller measure, namely, determination amounting almost to a lust of blood, that has surprised even their commanders.

During a comparative lull on the British front the Territorials manage to pick up a scrap here and there, and are always impatient to advance before the signal comes.

ALLIES' SUCCESS IN THE CAMEROONS

LONDON, June 4.

The Press Bureau says that General Dobell reports from the Cameroons that the Allies drove the enemy from a strong position at Njok. Our losses were not heavy.

UHLAN OFFICERS PASSING THROUGH POLISH VILLAGE.

Photo by "Underwood and Underwood."

Polish peasants with doffed hats bowing to the haughty and arrogant Uhlan officers riding through a village recently occupied by the Germans.

INDIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

A FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The following are extracts from a letter from Dr. S. G. Ranaday to Colonel J. C. Perkins, Poona, dated No. 8/4 Indian General Hospital, 15th April 1915:—

"I saw a wire in the "Daily Telegraph.' of to-day to say that there are false reports being circulated in India about the treatment of Indian troops at the front. This has so upset me that I hasten to contradict these reports. I have come across no less than 2,000 sepoys during these three months and not in one instance have I had any complaint. The Indian soldiers are very carefully looked after and are as comfortable as they can be under the circumstances. No distinction is made between the British and the Indian troops whatsoever. The Indian soldiers have also done well and have made a name for themselves. The British Government cannot do more and the Indians should be grateful for what they are getting."

ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM.

SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S SPECIAL PRIZE

LONDON, June 4.

The Institute of France has awarded a special prize to Sir Almroth Wright for his invention of an anti-typhoid serum, as he is not eligible for the prize of four thousand sterling for the most remarkable discovery of the year, this prize being restricted to the French nation.

THE NEW CIVIL LORD OF ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, June 5.

The Duke of Devonshire will replace Mr. G. Lambert, M. P. as Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Victor Christian William Cavendish, P. C., L.L.D., G.C.V.O., the 9th Duke of Devonshire, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He represented Liberal Unionist interests of Derbyshire, W. in the House of Commons from 1891-1908. He occupied the post of Treasurer of H. M. Household, 1900-05 and was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1903-05. His Grace is Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, President of Territorial Forces, Derby and Chancellor of the Leeds University. He was born on 31st May 1868.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR P. CHETWODE.

LONDON, June 4

Brigadier-General Sir Philip Chetwode has been wounded.

Brigadier General Sir Philip Walhouse Chetwode, is the eldest son of Sir George Chetwode. He entered the army in 1889, was made a Captain in 1897, Major 1901, Lieut-Col. 1909 and Colonel in 1912. He served in the Chin Hills, Burma, in 1892-93 and was awarded medal with clasp. He served also in the Boer War, was mentioned in the dispatches twice, and won the Queen's Medal, 5 clasps, the King's Medal, 2 clasps and the D. S. O. He is in his 46th year.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

LENS.—In France, 17 miles S.W. of Lille.

GIVENCHY.—In France, fifteen miles south-west of Lille.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

NEUVILLE.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

YPRES.—In Belgium, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

CHATE HOOGE.—In Belgium three miles east of Ypres.

LIBAU.—A Russian seaport on the Baltic, 145 miles south-west of Riga.

MEMEL.—A Prussian seaport, 70 miles N. N.E. of Danzog.

ROODNIK.—In Galicia, about 35 miles north-west of Jaroslav.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain R. M. Booth, Northumberlands.
Captain H. Stephen, Northumberlands.
Captain G. R. Barton, Cheshires.
Captain E. Nason, Cheshires.
Captain J. Blumer, Durhams.
Captain H. Faber, Durhams.
Captain J. C. Francis, 19 Hussars.
Captain A. C. Finnimore, Engineers.
Captain H. C. Forster, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain G. E. Lawrence, East Yorkshires.
Captain H. Montgomery, Welsh Regiment.
Captain G. K. Lane, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant D. Buckle, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant D. Freeman-Mitford, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant E. Salier, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant G. A. Hornsby, 5 Lancers.
Lieutenant H. Brace, 15 Hussars.
Lieutenant H. Holmpatrick, 16 Lancers.
Lieutenant G. W. Cobb, 18 Hussars.
Lieutenant G. R. Warren, Highland Engineers.
Lieutenant A. C. Hoare, Warwicks.
Lieutenant J. L. Reid, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant H. R. Herbert, Middlesex.
Lieutenant B. Bell, West Ridings.
Lieutenant W. Douthwaite, York and Lancs.
Lieutenant D. Burt-Marshall, Seaforths.
Lieutenant F. D. Brown, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. C. Bucknall, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant M. O'Dowd, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Garrard, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant J. Hogshaw, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant C. R. Freeman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant C. P. Clayton, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant C. Coker, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. V. David, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant P. Lunn, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. Laird, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant L. A. P. Parry, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Simpson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. F. McDonald, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. Martin, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Lighebody, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant T. C. Taylor, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Turner, 3 Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Nugent, 5 Lancers.
Second-Lieutenant A. B. Smith, 15 Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant G. A. Fairbairn, 18 Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant D. Goodswin, London Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant H. Young, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. Applin, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant A. McAllister, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. McEwen, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant H. Head, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant H. Munro, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Angus, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant G. Harper, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant E. Steele, 18 Londons.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain H. E. Platt, 19 Hussars.
Captain G. H. Miller, Warwicks.
Captain W. Groves, Medicals.
Lieutenant O. James, East Surreys.
Lieutenant G. K. Hessler, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant S. Sanders, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Edwards, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Capt. C. Torkington, Welsh Regiment.
Capt. E. H. Westby, Welsh Reriment.
Capt. P. Forrett, Northumberlands.
Capt. C. R. Andrews, Chesires.
Capt. B. Rushbrooke, Suffolks.
Lieut. A. Hendriks, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. Gifford, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Bevin, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. P. H. Edwards, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. M. C. Hill, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. J. Manger, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. A. Gaselee. 15 Hussars.
Second-Lieut. T. Robertson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. N. Nicholson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Houlton, Suffolks.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Lieut. F. Eberli, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Davis, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. V. C. Hardy, Northumberlands.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. D. W. Cox, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. H. Forman, South Wales Borderers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant D. M. Barnes.

SINHALESE MOSLEM RIOTS IN CEYLON.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In connection with Maligana festival on May 26th Colombo newspapers report several small riots in Kandy and elsewhere in which Sinhalese crowds looted Mahomedan booths. The police with volunteers restored order.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Colombo newspapers dated the 1st instant state the Sinhalese-Mahomedan riots had spread to Colombo causing stoppage of work at the docks. The 28th Punjabis and volunteers were called out and had the centre of the town under control by 3 p.m. At Kandy the situation is reported to be well in hand. Three hundred prisoners await trial. Four deaths have occurred and there are several serious cases in the hospital.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Colombo newspapers of the 1st instant contain further details of the Sinhalese-Mahomedan disturbance which had spread to the town of Colombo itself. At noon on Monday there was trouble at Maradana. At 7 p.m., in the evening rumours of the coming trouble were so prevalent in the Pettah (a native quarter near the centre of the city) that all petty shops and hotels were closed. On Tuesday early in the morning some rough horseplay took place and a few shops were broken into, the crowd however remained good-humoured. The trouble became more wide-spread and labourers left work at the docks. European stores at the Fort were shut at mid-day. Meanwhile at 10 a.m., fifty men of the 28th Punjabi Regiment were called out to assist the police. They fired blank cartridges at the mob in San Sebastian Dist. The Colombo Town Guard and the Railway Guard were also called out and arrested a few looters. Two Telegus were robbed of one thousand rupees by Sinhalese in one of the main streets. By 3 o'clock the Town Guard had the main streets in Pettah under effective control but disorders were still occurring in Maradan, at Borella whither the mob had drifted. At Maradan two men were killed, a Moor and a Sinhalese. Railways continued running but tea-sales had to be suspended after the sale only of one catalogue. Dislocation of work at the harbour has already been telegraphed. Two policemen have been removed to the hospital and several rioters and Moors. There was no trace of anti-European feeling. A Kandy message of June 1st describes the situation well in hand. There had been large exodus of Moors to Colombo. Two inquests—one death by stoning and the other by stabbing—had been concluded and two others will be held. There were several serious cases in hospital. Over 300 prisoners are awaiting trial.

COLOMBO, June 5.

Sentences between three and twelve months have been passed on the looters and rioters. Work at the jetties has been resumed. An Indian constable has been killed by stabbing. The only European fatality was Trooper S. B. Cook, of the Mounted Rifles, from sunstroke.

KING OF GREECE.

CRITICAL CONDITION.

REACTION AFFER OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, June 5.

The King of the Hellenes underwent an operation to-day and a portion of the tenth rib was removed, giving some relief.

LONDON, June 5.

A telegram from Athens, dated June 5th, says the King's temperature rose to 104.3 and was ascribed to reaction after the operation.

The German specialists spent the night in the sick room.

The King's condition is regarded as very critical.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

REPLY TO BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor having sent to his Majesty the King-Emperor, on behalf of the Government and people of the Bombay Presidency, a telegram of congratulation on his birthday, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to send the following reply:—

"I have received with much pleasure the message which you sent from the people of the Bombay Presidency. Will you convey to them my sincere thanks for their expression of loyalty?"

HEAVY FLOODS IN TIPEERAH.

PEOPLE TAKE SHELTER IN MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

There had been heavy floods in Agaratala in the Tipperah District. The flood first came with twilight on Sunday by bursting of a hilly streamlet and soon the country round Agaratala was under water. People from the hills left home and came to the town. H. H. the Maharaja of Tipperah came down from Kunjaban and gave shelter to the distressed people in public buildings of the State. The Maharani also looked after the women-folk, several hundreds of whom were given shelter in the Palace. People are being fed by the Maharaja.

Several breaches are reported in the Assam-Bengal Railway owing to the flood. Beyond Akhaura bridge between Shamshernagar and Bhanugach stations the line was washed away. Another bridge off Nayanpur was also badly damaged.

STRIKE AT CALCUTTA.

A correspondent writing to a Calcutta contemporary gives an account of the recent strike at the Howrah Goods Shed. Briefly the facts were that a large number of carters struck work and made a demonstration without in anyway breaking the peace. Their cause of complaint was that the Police on duty at the Howrah Goods Shed continually molested them and endeavoured to extract two annas from each cartman for every cart-load of goods that he presented at the Goods Shed after 4 p.m. The men were ultimately pacified and persuaded to resume work, which they did on the Railway authorities promising to look into their grievances. Some of the carters were arrested and charged with rioting and assaulting a member of the police force, and in his defence one of the accused showed the Magistrate marks of injury which he put down to the police. These injuries could not have been self-inflicted and a charge of assault should have been framed against the policeman in question.

Mr. Dave, Manager of Hyderabad (Sind) branch of Singer's Sewing Machine Company, committed suicide by hanging. He left a letter saying that after the death of his wife life was a burden. He was only 20 years old.

The Government of India have now finally addressed the Punjab Government regarding the Simla Improvement Scheme.

G. I. P. TIME TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The new time table of the G. I. P. Railway Co., in force from the 1st of this month takes a retrograde step, in so far at least that in the morning after 10.7, the next train at the Mazagaon Station, comes nearly half an hour later. The train between has been cancelled. This has been causing inconvenience every day to a considerable section of the travelling public, and I find there is much grumbling in consequence. The gap is wide and is caused at a bad time, i.e., during the busy part of the day. I shall not comment further, trusting that the authorities will see their way to run a train between the interval. I beg also to call their attention to the inconvenience arising to the public owing to absence of a train starting from the Victoria Terminus in the evening between 6.45 and 7.20. This is also a long interval. After 6.45 the next train is 7.20.—Yours etc.,

A PASS-HOLDER OF 25 YEARS' STANDING,

OF 25 YEARS' STANDING.

Mazagaon, June 5th.

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THE CULTURE OF THE OTTOMANS.

ITS VINDICATION BY ACADEMICIANS.

In the following article the writer deals with the culture of the Ottomans, showing that the view that the race which founded an Empire which now seems on the eve of dissolution, were uncultured barbarians, a view often expressed through ignorance,—is not based on facts. The Ottomans, in the days of their Imperial prime, were a cultured and civilising influence in the lands which they conquered.

It is so popular nowadays to affirm that the Turks are utter barbarians appearing strangely incongruous in Europe that the present might possibly be deemed in some quarters as inopportune for anything in the shape of a vindication. But this article is confined to the discussion of civilisation and *les beaux arts et belles lettres* and as such has no relation whatever to the unhappy situation now reigning on the Golden Horn. The brutalities of the modern German can never diminish our respect and admiration for the genius of Goethe or Wagner, and those of us who are conversant with Turkish civilisation can render it still and always the homage which is its due. A statement like this last when made in the average London or Paris Club or *Salon* immediately draws forth the rejoinder—"*Have* the Turks any culture? For instance have they ever produced an Omar Khayaam?"—that worthy man who in the eyes of the average talkative gentleman or his spouse comprises, or should do, the whole of Asiatic lore. If to all this jargon one replies that the Turks have a distinct and lofty culture, that, under the ægis of Ottoman genius, has been reared by the blue waters of the Bosphorus, a dome which is—"the greatest masterpiece of Asiatic art," that that same racial genius has in another sphere of intellectual activity given to the world two distinct schools of literature which will only die with the human tongue, and that Turkish poets like their Persian *confreres* touch the sublime,—one is as likely as not to be regarded with the superior scepticism which is the peculiar prerogative of the untutorable and talkative fool. Of this last named genus Turkey and Russia have ever been the happy hunting ground, the former being appositely described and dismissed by the solitary word "massacres," and the latter equally peremptorily disposed of, unless there is occasion for long-winded abuse, by some sentimental reference to Siberia. Quite apart from the idosyncracies of the mass, it is quite common to hear persons of culture and education, either from motives of spite or bias in favour of the opposite camp, *i.e.*, the Greek or Arab, make the most unqualified accusations against Ottoman culture,

One of the most popular amongst these is,—that the Turks have destroyed great civilisation wherever they have gone, or, in other words, "the grass groweth not where the foot of Turk has trod." As samples of these ravages Greece and the Arabs are quoted. I will deal with the former first and in doing so cannot do better than quote Professor Finlay.*

"The establishment of the Ottoman Turks in Europe," says the eminent historian, "is the last example of the conquest of a numerous Christian population by a small number of Musalman invaders, and of the colonisation of civilised countries by a race ruder than the native population. The causes which produced these results were in some degree similar to those which had enabled small tribes of Goths and Germans to occupy and subdue the Western Roman Empire; but *three* particular causes demand special attention.

"First, the *superiority of the Ottoman tribe over all contemporary nations in religious convictions and in moral and military conduct.*

"Second, the number of different races which composed the population of the country between the Adriatic and the Black Sea, the Danube and the Aegean.

"Third, the depopulation of the Greek Empire, the degraded state of its judicial and civil administration, and the demoralisation of the Hellenic race."

Here we have not the popular but the historical version of affairs from one of the most distinguished chronologists of our times. Greece was degraded *before* the Ottomans came, and the Government introduced by the conquerors, who displayed "superior moral and military conduct," replaced chaos and corruption by order and discipline. The Hellenes lost precious little by being conquered, unless it was the sense of their liberty, which, as a matter of fact, had long ceased in its natural home to have a sacred meaning. Commenting on the verdict of Finlay Dr. Lane-Poole* (late Professor of Arabic, Dublin University) affirms—

"The respect with which Othman and his successors were regarded by countless Mohammedan *and Christian* tribes, subjects who flocked to their standard and gladly submitted to their authority, *is a sure proof of real superiority.* Other barbarous races have risen to power and conquered rich provinces, only to succumb to the vices of luxury and demoralisation. The Ottomans long retained their pristine vigour and morality. The cause for this is to be sought to a great extent in the *admirable administration of justice,* and the systematic education in the household of the Sultan both for civil and military purposes. The same sound education given to the tribute children was shared by the Ottoman Princes of the Blood and the result was that the early rulers of the Turkish Empire were men of sagacity and progressive views, always ready to improve the Administration and the Army and to introduce new inventions and combinations. Sultans possessed of so wise a spirit were dangerous opponents of the shifty and unprincipled Greek emperors, and their ably organised and *educated* followers were infinitely the superiors of the disunited and corrupt subjects of the Paleologi."

So much for the Greek civilisation which the Turks are popularly said to have destroyed! Let us make no mistakes about Turkish civilisation but imbibe the words of Finlay—

"It was by their mental as well as physical power that a vast variety of races both Mohammedan and Christian were held together by as firm a grasp as that by which Imperial Rome held her provinces; and the standard of the Sultan was carried victoriously into the heart of Europe and Asia and far along the shores of Africa."

It was in these last named that Turks and Arabs clashed. Now, need I reiterate all that I have quoted about Greek civilisation *a propos* that of the Arabs? Is it not self-evident that the denizens of the desert were confronted by a superior people, conquered and organised better than they were before? There is a great deal too much mawkish sentiment about the Arabs, who are certainly fascinating and romantic figures, as I, who have lived amongst them in Turkey, Egypt, Algeria and Morocco, have reason to know. But they are, with all their magnificent art and literature, an agglomeration of races incapable of pursuing a defined and settled policy, having as their only discipline, the Koran, whereas the Turks long ago in their Central Asian home had regulated tribal laws superior to those of the Arabs, and a military and civil administration which, in the Middle ages, compared favourably with those of the Western States. This could never be said of the Desert men. The Turks brought order, civilisation and sound administration based on principles of tolerance to Europe. Had Arabs come they would have brought ideas which would have accentuated anarchy, propagated fanaticism and ruined what vestiges of civilisation still remained in the Near East. The Arab conquest of the great Zoroastrian Monarchy and its consequences are sufficient evidence of the laxity, intolerance and injustice which ever cast their lugubrious shadows over Arab civilisation. The mental superiority of the Ottomans is visible in the stupendous fact that, Christian, Jew and Moslem have dwelt side by side under the Crescent for centuries, and permitted each other to practice his own creed. There are churches of the Byzantine period in Stamboul to-day, whose doors through the ages since 1453 have never been closed, their shrines violated or their orisons hushed. Tolerance is surely the soul of enlightenment. Thus far I have sought to show, by quotations from British academicians that the Turks possessed a civilisation which fast asserted its superiority over the culture of demoralised subject races and to a large extent revived them, and that the Sultans did not rule their far-flung provinces with "a corporal's guard" but by instituting discipline and good government. This is the response which the Academician, whenever referred to in the library of any nation, makes to the talkative and untutorable fool who label wholesale those whom he neither knows nor understands, as barbarians.

Now it is not to be supposed that a people who (on May 27, 1453), three days after the conquest of Constantinople, gave religious freedom, civic rights and protection* to the vanquished, were unlettered barbarians, such as scorn the pen in preference to the sword. Here, again the verdict of the Academists is decisive.

Ottoman culture owes a debt which can never be adequately repaid to the late E. J. W. Gibbs' for his history of Ottoman poetry' (edited by Prof. E. Browne, 5, Vols. 1900-1908) which is the *magnum opus* in English on this subject, and a perusal of which I would strongly recommend to those who are so eager to assert the Turks have no literature. I will confine myself almost entirely both, by personal preference and for the purpose of the argument herein contained, to the Poetic School.. The translations which will be quoted, are all the work of Dr. Lane-Poole; some excellent translations in French are also obtainable.

Ottoman literature is divided into the ancient and modern schools—viz.., that under Persian influence and that under French. There is further the classical and non-classical subdivision of the former into which I will not enter for want of space. The earlier school is so pregnant with Persian sentiment and is so often written in that language, that it is often impossible to discern the imitation from the genuine Iranic work. Love and its pangs, the beauty of nature and boldness of simile are its main features. To Parsis the poetry of Turkey should be interesting, for it so often finds its inspiration in the heroics of Zoroastrian giants, and in the legends of the Akkaemenian and Sassanian eras. The favourite mode adopted in Ottoman Poetry is the gazel, a short monorythmic composition of less than twelve couplets, in the last of which the writer generally inserts his name. (c. f. Odes of Hafiz).

Among the earliest of known Turkish poets must be mentioned the nobleman Ghazi Fazil, a warrior as his name implies, who crossed the Hellespont with Prince Suleyman on the same raft, when the Ottomans entered Europe. This event he celebrates in verse with a tremendous swing and enthusiasm,—touched of course with the ever present Iranian mysticism—

"We smote the paynim once again, our
God did send us grace;
The arrows of our holy war were thorns
in the foeman's face.
All spirits that are in the skies came
down to lend us might,
And from the earth arose to succour us
our martyr race.
We look to God for guidance, they of holy
war we be,
And in the cause of God our lives and
bodies offer we."

Shortly after the production of this poem Sheyki of Kermiyan produced a long narrative romance on the adventures of the Persian heroine *Shirin*, to be shortly followed by the effusions of another aspiring bard Yazighi-Oglu who sang the history of the Prophet in an elongated work entitled the "Mohammediyeh." At this period, i.e. the conquest of Stamboul poetry in Turkey had a phenomenal vogue and the name of the bard is legion. At this juncture a prose work of considerable historical interest appeared named "The History of the Forty Viziers." I have never been able to find a translation of this work, though I have been told there are two, one in French and the other in German, but parts of it have been translated *verbatim* to me and in some respects these legends remind one of the Sagas of old Scandmaria.

Immediately after the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, the poems of a Tartar-Prince, Mir Ali Nevayi, were translated into Turkish by Ahmed Pasha one of the Ministers of Mohammed II. While no particular merit attaches to them they are nevertheless landmarks in the literature of the country. From their appearance poetry in Turkey began to be cultivated as a patrician art and many beautiful *gazels* appeared. Ahmed Pasha was followed by the lyricists Nejati and Zati, and the poetesses Zeyneb and Mihri. In their works a real advance in form and intelligence is seen, as well as the further development of national style. All these lived during the reign of Mohammed II (1451-1481), who like all the Princes of his line was a genuine patron of Arts and Letters and himself compiled some excellent pieces. It is noteworthy, and will come as a surprise to many, that of the thirty-five sovereigns who have worn the sword of Osman, twenty-one have left behind poetry which survives to this day! Of these Selim 1, (1512-1520), one of the greatest rulers of his House was scarcely less a poet than a Prince. Gibbs in his "History of Ottoman Poetry" regrets that this potentate wrote in the Persian tongue instead of the Turkish, which he suggests Selim I could have enriched by his verses, I will quote one of the beautiful *gazels* which this Monarch wrote,—

"Down in Oceans from mine Eyen rail
the tears for grame and teen.
Acheth still my head for all the dolour
that my feres have seen.
That the army of my visions oer the flood,
my tears, may pass,
From my eyebrows twain a bridge, one-
piered, with arches two beseen!
Clad in gold-bespangled raiment, all of
deepest heavenly hue,
Comes the ancient Sphere each night-
tide, fain to play my wanton quaen?
Lonely had I strayed a beggar through
the realms of strangerhood.
Had not pain and woe and anguish aye
my close companions been.
O thou Sphere, until the Khan Selim had
nine full beakers drained,
Neer did he, on all earth's surface, find
a faithful friend, I ween."

Among the shining literary lights at the Court of Selim I was Kemal Zada-Ahmed Pasha, a distinguished legist, who produced "Nigaristan", a plagiarism of Saadi the Persian; but this work still has a vogue in the interior of the country where the old order changeth slowly and the maidens of Bruser and Konia are as much enamoured of it still as those of Khorassan and Shiraz with the "Gulistan."

Some of the bards of this reign are very Hafizian in sentiment as can be seen by the still popular ode to spring by Mesihi which I shall quote:—

Hark the bulbul's blithsome carol: "Now
are come the days of spring!"
Merry bands and shows are spread in
every mead, a maze o' spring;
There the almond tree bescatters silvern
shadows, sprays o' spring.
Drink, be gay; for soon will vanish,
biding not, the days o' spring!

* * * *

Rose and tulip bloom as beauties bright
o' blee and sweet o' show.
Who for jewels hand the dew-drops in
their ears to gleam and glow.
Deem not thou thyself beguiling, things
will aye continue so.
Drink, be gay; for soon will vanish,
not the days o' spring!

* * * *

While each dawn the clouds are shedding
jewels oer the rosy land,
And the breath of morning's zephyr,
fraught with Tartar musk is bland,
While the world's delight is present, do
not thou unheeding stand;
Drink, be gay, fer soon will vanish, biding
not, the days o' spring!

* * * *

With the fragrance of the garden, so
imbued the muskey air,
Every dew-drop, ere it reacheth earth,
is turned to attar there;
Oer the garth, the heavens spread the
incense-clouds pavillion fair.
Drink, be gay; for soon will vanish,
biding not, the days o' spring!"

If the first two lines of these last two verses do not touch the sublime, then may I never read or write another verse of poetry again!

Beautiful as undoubtedly were the productions of the reign of Selim I. they were destined to be quite surpassed under his son Suleiman I,—the Magnificent,—renowned amongst other things for his passion for the beautiful Russian *Roxelana*, a romance fit in some respects to compare with the immortal love of Abelard and Heloise. The reign of Suleiman I. marked advances in many directions not least noteworthy being the establishment of regular diplomatic relations with the European courts, the reception and dispatch of proper ambassadors. At the Court of this truly magnificent and often magnanimous prince two poets of eminence appeared on the literary horizon,—Fuzuli and Baki. The former may be said to have been the first real *genius* of the Ottoman school. In order to maintain the metre in one of Fuzuli's best *gazels* Dr. Lane-Poole has perforce translated in a quaint style. Of course I must reproduce it.

"O my loved one though the world be-
cause of thee my foe should be.
Twere no sorrow, for thyself alone were
friend enow for me.
Scorning every comrade's rede, I cast me
widly midst of lore;
Ne'er shall foe do me the anguish I have
made myself to dree.
Dule and pain shall never fail me, long
as life and frame aby;
Life may vanish, frame turn ashes: What
is life or frame to me!
Ah, I knew not Union's value, parting's
pang I n'eer had borne;
Now the gloom of absence lets me many
a dim thing clearly see.
* Yonder Moon hath bared her glance's
glaive; be not unheeding, hear;
For decreed this day are bitter wail to
me, and death to thee.
O Fuzuli, though that life should pass
from Love's way pass not I;
By the path where lovers wander make
my grave. I pray of ye.

* * * *

Whensoever I call to mind the feast of
usion twixt us twain,
Like the flute, I wail so long as my waste
frame doth breath retain.
Tis the parting day; rejoice thee, O thou
bird, my soul, for now
I at length shall surely free thee from
this cage of pine and paint
Lest that any, fondly hoping, cast his
love on yonder Moon,
Seeking justice 'gainst her rigour, unto
all I meet in plain.
Grieve not I whate'er injustice rivals
may to me display;
Needs must I my heart accustom love's
injustice to sustain.
Weal I know I ne'er shall win to union
with thee, still do I
Cheer at times my cheerless spirit with
the hope as fond as vain.
I have washed the name of Mejnun † off
the page of Earth with tears;
O Fuzuli, I shall likewise fame on earth
through dolour gain."

Baki, the contemporary of Fuzuli was unsurpassed as an elegist and his work on "the Magnificent" can compare with a similar poem of any country.

"O thou foot-tangled in the mesh of
fame and glory's snare!
How long shall last the lust of earthly
honour falsely fair?
Aye hold in mind that day when life's
sweet spring shall pass away;
Alas! the tulip tinted cheek to autumn
leaf must wear!
And thy last resting place must be, een
like the dregs, the dust;
And mid the bowl of cheer must fall the
stone Time's hand doth bear.
He is a man in sooth whose heart is as
the mirror clear;
Man art thou?—Why then doth, thy
breast the tiger's fierceness share?
In understanding's eye how long shall
heedless slumber bide?
Will not War's Lion-Monarch's lot suf-
fice to make thee ware?
What time he carocoled and pranced,
cramped was Earth's tourney-square.
He, to the lustre of whose sword the
Hunnish paynim bowed—
He, whose dread sabre's flash hath
wrought the wildered Frank's
despair!
Like tender rose-leaf gently laid he in the
dust his face;
And Earth, the guardian placed him,
like a jewel, in its case.

The literary advance noted in the reign of the Magnificent was still further continued under Ahmed I, (1603-1607) when arose Turkey's second genius in Nefi of Erzeroum renowned far and wide for his elegies. He had an almost Byronic gift for satire with the result that he aroused hatred in high places and was executed on a trumped-up charge in 1635. Nefi's best piece is undoubtedly that to his patron the Sultan Murad IV. It is bacchanalian in tone and Iranian in its references.

"The early springtide breezes blow, the
roses bloom at dawn of day;
Oh! let our hearts rejoice; cup-bearer,
fetch the bowl of Jem, I pray.[1]
The gladsome time of May is here, the
sweetly scented air is clear,
The earth doth Eden-like appear, each
nook doth Irem's bower display.[2]
'Tis e'en the rose's stound o' glee, the
season of hilarity,
The feast of lovers fair and free, this
joyous epoch bright and gay.
So let the goblet circle fair, be all the
taverns emptied bare,
To dance let ne'er a toper spare, what
while the minstrels chant the lay.
A season this when day and night the
tavern eyes the garth wi' spite;
Though drunk, he loved a winsome wight,
excused were Mekka's guardian gray.
Oh! what shall now the hapless do, the
lovelorn, the bewildered crew?
Let beauties fetch the bowl anew, to
spare the which were shame to-day.
Be bowl and lovesome charmer near, and
so the hour will shine with cheer;
And he indeed will wise appear who
maketh most of mirth and play.
That toper's joy in truth were whole who,
drunken and elate of soul,
With one hand grasped the tulip bowl,[3]
with one the curling locks did fray.
Cup-bearer, lay those airs aside, give
wine, the season will not bide,
Fill up the jar and hanap wide, nor let
the beakers empty stay.
Each tender branchlet fresh and fine hath
hent in hand its cup of wine.[1]

Love Triumphant.

If your fair mind were quenched with dark distress,
Your dear hands stained with deep blood guiltiness,
Or your sweet flesh fell rotting from the bone,
Should not my great, unchanging love atone,
And shield you from the sore decree of Fate,
And the world's storm of horror and of hate?

What were to me your dire disease or crime,
The scorn of men, the cold revenge of Time?
Has life a suffering still I cannot dare,
Love, for your sake to compass or to bear,
If I might yield you solace, succour, rest
And hush your awful anguish on my breast?

SAROJINI NAIDU.

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* "History of Greece," iii, 475.

* "Turkey." by Dr. Lane-Poole, Ph. D. (Fisher Unwin.) Pages 77-80.

* "History of Constantinople p. 154. W. H. Hutton, Fellow of St. John's, Oxford (Dent.)

* "Yonder Moon" is of course, the beautiful object of his lore

† He is about to be parted from his beloved, consequently he will die.

S. L.-P.

§ Mejnun The Orlando Furioso of the Moslem East who was driven mad by his passion for Layili and fled to the desert to die. S. L.-P.

1 Jem, or Jemshid, is an ancient Persian king, celebrated for his love of splendour and festivity

2 Irem, the terrestial Paradise.

3 The wine makes the crystal bowl red like a tulip.

1 *I.e.*, the buds.

Come forth, O cypress-shape,[2] and shine;
O rosebud-lips, make glad the way.
Of this say not 'tis joy or pain; grieve not, but pass the bowl again;
Submit to Fate's eternal reign; and hand the wine without delay.
For wine of lovers is the test, of hearts the bane, of souls the rest,
The Magian elder's treasure blest,[3] th' adorn o' th' idol's festal tray.[4]
'Tis wine that guides the wise in mind, that leadeth lovers joy to find;
It blows and casts to every wind, nor lets grief's dust the heart dismay.
A molten fire, the wine doth flow; in crystal cup, a tulip glow;
Elsewise a fragrant rosebud blow, new-oped and sprent with dewy spray.
So give us wine, cup-bearer, now, the bowl of Jem and Kay-Khusrau;[5]
Fill up a brimming measure thou, let all distress from hearts away.
Yea, we are lovers fair and free, for all that thralls of wine we be,
Lovelorn and stricken sore, as we, be kind to us nor say us nay.
For Allah's sake a goblet spare, for yonder moon's that shineth fair.
That I with reed and page prepare the Monarch's praises to assay.
That Sun of empire and command, that Champion-horseman of the land,
As blithe as Jem, as Hatim bland,[6] whom all the folk extol always,
That Dread of Rum[7] and Zanzibar, who rides Time's dappled steed in war,
Who hunts the foeman's hordes afar, Behram, Feridun-fair in fray,[8]
That Monarch of the Osman race, whose noble heart and soul embrace
Arabian Omar's saintly grace and Persian Perviz' glorious sway.[1]
Sultan Murad, of fortune bright, who crowns doth give and kingdoms smite;
Both emperor and hero hight, the Age's Lord with Jem's display."

* * * *

After this poet came several of more or less merit,—Nabi, Sami and Nagnib Pasha beings the foremost. It was in the reign of Ahmed III (1703-1730) however that Nedim perhaps the greatest light (Dr. Lane-Poole considers him as such) of the old Ottoman school which closes with his death arose in fame and favour. He created his own poetic atmosphere and copied neither Turk nor Persian. His style no one in Turkey has since attempted to imitate and as far as finish is concerned his *gazels* are unexcelled and need hardly yield place even to the work of sublime Iranian masters.

"Love distraught, my heart and soul are gone for nought to younglings fair,
All my patience and endurance spent on torn and shredded spare.[1]
Once I bared her lovely bosom, whereupon did calm and peace
Forth my breast take flight, but how I wist not, nay, nor why nor where.
Paynim mole, and paynim tresses, paynim eyes, I cry ye grace;
All her cruel beauty's kingdom forms a Heathenesse, I swear.
Kisses on her neck and kisses on her bosom promised she;
Woe is me, for now the Paynim rues the troth she pledged while-ere.[2]
Such the winsome grace wherewith she showed her looks from 'neath her fez,
What-e'er wight beheld her gazed bewildered then and there.
'Sorrowing for whom,' thou askest, 'weeps Nedim so passing sore?'
Ruthless, 'tis for thee that all men weep and wail in drear despair.
O my wayward fair, who thus hath reared thee sans all fear to be?
Who hath tendered thee that thus thou humblest e'en the cypress-tree?
Sweeter than all perfumes, brighter than all bloom, thy dainty frame;
One would deem some fragrant rose had in her bosom nurtured thee.
Thou hast donned a rose-enwroughten rich brocade, but sore I fear
Lest the shadow of the broidered rose's thorn make thee to dree.[3]
foe.
[3] So delicate is her skin.
Holding in one hand a rose, in one a cup, thou camest, sweet;
Ah, I knew not which of these, rose, cup or thee, to take to me.
Lo, there springs a jetting fountain from the Stream of Life, methought,
When thou madest me that lovely lissom shape o'thine to see."

This brings me to the end of the old school of Ottoman verse. Next week I shall deal very briefly with the moderns and the prosewriters and also with Turkish Art, Architecture and Handicrafts.

KAI KUSHROU AMDASCHIR.

[2] The cypress is the regular emblem for a graceful figure.
[3] It is said that wine used to be sold by the Magians in medieval Persia.
[4] The "idol" is the beautiful cup-bearer whom all the revellers adore.
[5] Kay-Khusrau is Cyrus; it is pronounced Key to rhyme with *they*.
[6] Hatim, an old Arabian chief, famed for his hospitality.
[7] Eum is a general name for the lands that formed the Eastern Roman, or Byzantine Empire. Rum and Zanzibar stand for the countries inhabited by the white and black races of mankind, *i.e.*, the whole world.
[8] Behram and Feridun are kings of old Persia.
[1] I use the old-fashioned word "spare" to replace the Eastern giriban, which means the opening in a garment from the neck, which enables it to be put off and on. In this line Nedim means to say that the only result of all his long-suffering is that he has been driven to tear his robe through despair at the conduct of his beloved.
[2] He calls his beloved a Paynim because she has as little mercy as the infidel

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED

J. von Hammer Purgstall, *"Geschichtes des Osmanischen Reiches."* (Vienna)
Prof. S. Lane-Poole, Ph.D., M.A., *"Turkey"* (Fisher-Unwin)
E. J. W. Gibbs. M.A., *"History of Ottoman Poetry,"* edited by Prof. E. Browne (Cambridge)
J. H. Hutton, Fellow of St. John's College (Oxon), *"Constantinople"* (Dent).

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

THE REDEMPTION OF INDIA.*

We have already dealt with Mr. Fielding Hall's interesting book some time back in our editorial columns. It continues to attract attention and we have no doubt the review below will be read with interest by many who have not yet read the book.

Mr. Fielding Hall is one of those rare retired Indian officials whose views on India can always be expected to be well-worth reading and thought provoking. Most people, he says, when they talk of India, most books when they treat of India, are concerned with its differences from the rest of the world. It is the appearance and the dress of its people, their customs and habits, their superstitions and religions, that are explained and wondered at. Mr. Fielding Hall considers these things superficial; for they are what divide, and truth is what unites. It is, therefore, with the "humanity which India shares with the rest of the world, the hearts that beat always the same under whatever skin, the ideals that can never be choked by no matter what customs or religions," that his latest book, "The Passing of Empire" is concerned. India, he says, sees life through different windows than Englishmen; but her eyes are as Englishmen's eyes, and she has the same desires as Englishmen have. She was once in the van of civilisation, but for long she has been sleeping. Now at last she moves. "Should it not be our task" Mr. Hall asks his countrymen to whom her destiny has been entrusted "our pleasure and our pride, to help her early steps along the path of conscious strength that leads to a national life such as that we have been proud of?" The Englishmen, he rightly thinks, have not tried to understand. But her destiny is calling her and, unless Englishmen can go hand in hand with her along her path to nationhood, she will desert them,—and they cannot keep her back. "No one can be more wise than destiny." For her sake and for their own sake the rulers of India should try to understand her.

Mr. Fielding Hall's book is an attempt towards this understanding. The book is based on the recognition that the Government of India, as it is, is not what India needs or deserves, that, therefore, there is a healthy and well-founded discontent in the country. And what Mr. Fielding Hall proposes to do in this book may be summed up thus: firstly to show what British rule was at first and why it was so successful; to explain how these factors of success gradually disappeared, while at the same time the people progressed; to show briefly the state of things today,—how widely the Government and the people have drifted apart, and how unsuitable the Government has become; to examine the cures proposed and indicate how useless they must be; finally to show how alone Government and the people can be brought into harmony and the legitimate desires of both be fulfilled. His analysis of the present situation,—her grievances and her aspirations,—is at once illuminating, sympathetic and true; so much so, indeed, that we are not a little surprised to find that in suggesting remedies he should, in some essential respects, go counter to the welcome spirit which has inspired his book. But of this more anon. Our immediate concern is with his analysis of the present. The discontent in India, he rightly admits, is deep-rooted in the very nature of things as they are now. It is not local, nor is it confined to one or two strata of society; and it is directed not against one or two acts of Government, but against the system as a whole. And in this connection he makes a wise remark, which needs to be taken to heart by those in authority, "that the reason why more has not been said about this discontent is the absurd notion that talking of it will tend to increase it, as if real discontent ever arose from words, or as if it could be understood unless it were talked about." And the reason why there is discontent is that the Government has no root in the soil, that it is not really responsible to the people. Its vitality is derived from England, transmitted through the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. "It is only 'Indian' inasmuch as it governs India, not that it proceeds from India and is composed of Indians."

In the initial stages this rule was acceptable to Indians, because the rulers were men of strong personality. But India has changed and has progressed. And "instead of Government becoming more suited to the people,, it has grated on them more and more; instead of its efficiency increasing with the perfection of the machine, it has become less." How has this occurred? This naturally leads Mr. Hall to say something about the Indian people and to combat some current heresies about them. It is, for instance, commonly objected, that, "there is no Indian people." But, he replies, religions, castes, and races are but clothes. Beneath them lies humanity which is common to all. And this he proves by one instance. It is said that the instinctive feeling of an Oriental towards women is different from that of Europe; the West respects women, and the East does not do so. An Indian walks in front of his wife because in the past everywhere in India and in most places even now, the advance was the place of difficulty. There were bad or no roads, only paths through jungles or across the fields. No woman could or would go in front. The man went in front from courtesy and carried a chopper, the woman followed him with the bundle. "If this habit continues when the necessity has passed, that is simply because a custom once established is, East or West, hard to break." "If you want to know the true instinctive feeling of men to women in the East," he adds, "read their folk-tales, their love stories, those which warm the hearts of boys and girls, of men and women, aye even of old, those that rising from the heart appeal into the heart. Their ideals are our ideals —and I think sometimes they come nearer their realisation than we do. We pretend more, but pretence is not reality." And these people have no means of growth. Half their sympathies and abilities lie entirely fallow. "A man (be he an Indian or an Englishman) is not worse but a better man, a stronger man, a more useful man, if he has a hobby, if he is interested in his locality, his community or nation. . . . But in India there is no nation or community at all, save very weakened village communities. As far as the Indian is concerned no larger community exists. And India has no place in the organism of Government. It is the slowly growing consciousness of an energy that has no outlet, of a desire for advance in every direction, that causes the unrest."

This brings Mr. Fielding-Hall to the consideration of the Government and its ideas. The greatest indictment against the Civilians who form the *personnel* of the Government is that they have no personalities—that they are but parts of a machine. As a general rule their lack of sympathy prevents them from understanding India as it really is. "He (the Civilian) thinks that patriotism consists in supporting his country or his class through thick and thin. It does not occur to him that the higher patriotism is to try and help his country or his class not to go wrong, or if wrong to get right. Again there has crept into the Secretariats a cult of 'energy and efficiency' and a definition of these words, which acts disastrously upon the district officer, both when he is under training and subsequently." Mr. Fielding-Hall proceeds to utter some criticisms of Criminal Administration in India "There is a reign of law now and there is no person in the world who does not hate law when he sees it. The personality that softened it in the old days has been ruled out. The High Courts supervise all work and reduce it to a dead-level of uniformity. There is even a fixed scale of punishment sometimes. On revision the cases are rejudged on the written evidence alone. Of course, the case cannot be altered on revision, but the magistrate can be admonished —and he is. All humanity is eliminated."

But it is when he writes of the "village" that Mr. Fielding Hall is most suggestive. The village organism was the one vital institution left to India on the establishment of the British rule. It was within the village communities that to a great extent caste, religion and race were subordinated to local communal feelings. "It was the one germ of corporate life that could have been encouraged into a larger growth. It has been killed. It will have to be resuscitated before can cease to be "India Irredenta."

Coming to remedies, Mr. Fielding-Hall has no faith in Legislative Councils nor in Indian Civilians. His argument is that the Government of India is English. "England has made herself responsible for India and she cannot shirk or divide this responsibility." And his objections to the introduction of Indians into the Civil Service are unfortunately those with which the proceedings of the Royal Commission have made us only too familiar. And one cannot help wondering how a writer of Mr. Hall's views could have reconciled himself to this attitude. He is, however, anxious that in its *personnel* and in its laws the Government of India should be brought into touch and sympathy with its people. But it is difficult to see how this end can be said to have been achieved, even after the most radical reforms suggested by him are introduced, if Indians are, after all still to be kept in leading strings. For was it not an English Prime Minister who said "Good Government can never be a substitute for Government by the people"?

* The Passing of Empire or The Redemption of India. by H. Fielding Hall Hurst and Backett, London.

RENASCENCE OF LITHOGRAPHY.*

The production of Mr. Pennell's new book marks with special emphasis the revival, both in Britain and France, of the lithographer's art. It was in 1798 that Senefelder invented, or perfected, lithography, though he does not appear to have adopted that word for the description of his process until 1818. It was called at first "polyautography," and was in general use in England just 100 years ago: D. Redman, an official printer at the Quartermaster-General's Office, advertised in November, 1815, "his rates for stones and printing." The first English lithograph on record is a picture of the interior of the Painted Chamber of the House of Lords, inset in "Smith's Antiquities of Westminster," first published in 1807. The new art had a hard struggle to establish itself; it cannot be said to have flourished until after 1845, and it had its greatest vogue thenceforward until about 1870, when it declined. This much we are reminded by Mrs. Pennell, who has written the historical part of the book, as she did that of the former work on the subject issued in 1898. The conclusion as to the original failure of the art to establish itself is rather bitterly expressed by Mr. Pennell, when he says: "Lithography does not pay, and most British artists do nothing that does not pay, if they can help it. . . . To understand the degeneracy of the art one need only consult some of the trade papers and note how in the beginning lithography was discussed as one of the Fine Arts, how to-day its pages are filled with reports of strikes and the pitiful winnings of the intelligent British workman, who is not free to do as little as he wants to, and that as badly as possible. As a profession, lithography is at a low ebb; it was throttled by commerce and trade unionism." This is all very pessimistic; but Mr. Pennell is not without hope for the future; "As an art, it will flourish again, as in the past, in the hands of artists capable of practising it."

The technical chapters are exhaustive and generous in detail, and there is hope that the pains which Mr. Pennell has bestowed on their preparation will be a stimulus to that revival of the lithographic art which he notes has already begun. In a chapter on colour lithography, he pays tribute to the influence of the Japanese colour printers, whose methods he advises the lithographer to follow, but in a simpler and more direct way; the point is to mix the colours direct and not seek to effect colours by combinations, such as printing blue over yellow to get a green. "Colour printing is only just, owing to Whistler and the Japanese, beginning to be practised by artists. Far the greater number of artists, and especially those who are supposed to make posters and do other colour work, know nothing about it." An example of colour work by the Japanese method is quoted in the posters done last year for the London Underground Railways by certain members of the Senefelder Club, "only one or two of whom had ever drawn a poster before, but they were artists who understood lithography."

No less valuable than Mr. Pennell's descriptive chapters are the reproductions of typical examples of lithographic work of all periods, with which the book is profusely illustrated, some of the insets being printed on paper specially selected to bring out the effect of the original. These range from Durer's Missal of Maximilian, the first book printed by Senefelder, to Mr. J. McLure Hamilton's Portrait of W. E. Gladstone, which was printed in three colours by T. Way, and Whistler's portrait of Mr. Pennell, printed by the same lithographer. The prolific French school of lithography is well represented in these reproductions, and it will be hard to refrain from admiring the fine work put into such things as Hanfstangl's reproduction of Van der Helst's portrait of a lady and child; Eugene Isabey's "Environs de Dieppe"; the foliage of J. D. Harding's pictures from "Park and Forest"; "The Garden," by A. von Menzel; Fantin-Latour's "Idyl"; or the later examples, like F. Brangwyn's vigorous drawing, "The Docks"; Mr. A. S. Hartick's "Betsy"; and Mr. Pennell's own drawing of a lock gate under construction on the Panama Canal.

From every point of view the subject is treated with a fulness that carries conviction, and with an enthusiasm that must infect the student of this devoted work with Mr. Pennell's own belief in the future of the subtle art which he champions so wholeheartedly.—From the "Pall Mall Gazette."

*"Lithography and Lithographers." By Joseph Pennell and Elizabth Robins Pennell. The Graphic Arts Series. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 10s. 6d. net.

GERMANY OF YESTERDAY*.

This study of the Germany of "yesterday" and the Germany of the first period of the war is the work of an experienced journalist. He describes his chapters as "not intended to be more than sketches of personal impressions" but that is in some respects a too modest account of studies evidently based upon close and careful observation in Berlin and elsewhere during the past ten or fifteen years. Mr. Tower —writing, it is true, before the world had learned the full of German war—shows restraint and moderation in criticism, together with no little regret for the Germany that has died under the iron heel of Prussia—and even some hope for the future.

Some, indeed, of Mr. Tower's observations were hardly worth recording. A quite disproportionate amount of space is given to the "materialistic immorality" of Berlin, where, according to Mr. Tower, "vice had become a business and pleasure was merely an artifice," and to matters of which "it is impossible to give illustrations in any book intended to be perused by the general public." It is true that German towns have in recent years made a startling display of evil living, and that all classes of society have washed a great deal of dirty linen in public. But these things, dangerous though they were, have been proved to be superficial; and there is little profit in studies of the German state system which start from assumptions of "moral decadence." There is little or nothing which Mr. Tower writes of Berlin that might not be said of Vienna. Yet nobody would attribute the condition of morals in slip-shod Austria to "substitution of the State and its interest for the individual and his moral welfare," or would guide, as Mr. Tower does with regard to Germany, along such lines an investigation into Austrian religion and education.

The truth is that most of us in criticizing modern Germany have been unduly obsessed by the idea of the rigidity of the State and the subordination of the individual, just as it has become a habit to rail at "militarism" and at "Junker domination" without any clear conception of the vital importance to Germany of universal military training and of agriculture. At the same time, as Mr. Tower very justly observes:—

Outside Germany foreign countries have united for a generation to extol whatsoever Germany did and invented. We have belauded their professors, we have raised to a pinnacle their studies, we have imitated their technical schools, and, with a depreciation of our own virtues and our own achievements which they have never understood, we have helped them to believe that they have discovered some new thing or rediscovered a treasure that had long been lost.

Not the least interesting part of Mr. Tower's book is his examination, not so much of motives as of the views actually held and expressed in Germany immediately before and immediately after the outbreak of war. He conveys a fair and accurate picture of the total lack of political *flair* and judgment which has been noted by Prince Bulow and by every German statesman who has had to do with the control of foreign affairs, and also of the system by which "public opinion" has been guided along a road which could have but one ending. From "The Times" Literary Supplement.

* * * *

The place of Belgium in the modern world of letters is estimated in Mr. Jethro Bithell's study of "Contemporary Belgian Literature," which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish. The author traces the development of recent Belgian literature from about the year 1880—when a group of students at Louvain, including Emile Verhaeren, began the campaign for new ideals in the University magazines—down to the present day. Examples are given of the best work of representative authors, especially of the poets.

* * * *

Mr. Lane hopes to have Mr. W. J. Locke's new novel, "Jaffery," ready next month; and Mr. J. E. Patterson's new novel, entitled "His Father's Wife," is coming shortly from Messrs. Allen and Unwin.

*Changing Germany. By Charles Tower. (Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net)

THE GUJERATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

TEN YEARS' USEFUL WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

In these days of activity all round the literature of a country arrests the attention of those interested in its development, so that it may keep pace with the sister literature of other countries. Unlike European countries India claims as many languages as there are provinces, and strenuous efforts have been made for some time past in all the provinces to bring their respective literature in a line, to some extent at least, with the advanced literature of Europe. In this respect Bengal heads the list, and judging by the manifold activities evinced by the Bengali *savants* in the wider field of literature, Bengali may be considered the most developed of Indian languages. Hindi stands next in the matter of development, and though Marathi cannot claim to take rank with her sisters of Bengal and Northern India yet she has, be it said to her credit, striven of late to achieve remarkable progress in some of the branches of literature. In this respect Gujerati seems to have awakened to its needs rather late in the day, for it was only in 1905 that under the auspices of the Sahitya Sabha of Ahmedabad the first Literary Conference of Gujrat, or as it is called in vernacular, the Gujerati Sahitya Parishad, was held in that city under the presidentship of the late Mr. Goverdhanram Madhavram Tripathi. The towering personality of Mr. Tripathi, who devoted the best years of his life to stimulate the growth of his mother-tongue and prevent her from lagging far behind the sister languages of India, infused an amount of spirit and enthusiasm among a number of workers in the field of literature, who were then the leading lights of Gujerati. His speech which was a treat in literature itself, touched upon the various vital questions which struck at the root of Gujerati, and which, besides undermining its influence as a language, materially contributed to its deterioration. He passed in review the history of the Gujerati language, specially noting the epoch-making changes wrought in it by the successive change of Government of the province. He also made numerous valuable suggestions with a view to arresting with a firm hand the neglect of the language and laid down some of the ways and means by which they could be effectively carried out into execution. The literary value of the speech may be judged from the fact that it formed for several years a text for students taking Gujerati as their voluntary subject at the M.A. examination of the Bombay University.

Under the enthusiastic guidance of Mr. Goverdhanram the development of Gujerati came to occupy the most devoted and conscientious attention of the members of the younger generation, so much so that writers of more or less merit sprang up in large numbers. As always happens in such cases the weakest were soon driven to the wall, yet the survival of the fittest was no small gain. Three years later the Conference held its second sessions in Bombay under the equally learned chairmanship of Mr. Keshav Harshad Dhruv. This learned scholar of Sanskrit, Prakrit and Gujerati literature effectively brought to bear his deep learning on the work of the Conference and impressed it with a mark all his own. The next two Conferences were held at Rajkot and Baroda. The special feature of the Conference at Rajkot was that the Reception Committee was presided over by Her Highness Nanda Kuvarba of Gondal, whose speech in opening the proceedings of the Conference was highly appreciated. The Conference at Baroda was held under the guidance of Mr. Ranchodbhai Udayaram and H. H. the Gaekwar also took a keen interest in its proceedings. This year the Conference was invited to Surat where it held its sessions, which have been reported in our columns, under the able guidance of Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath Divatia.

REFORM OF GUJERATI SPELLING.

As to the subjects that have merited the attention of the Parishad since its inaugural session a decade back, the reform of Gujerati spelling has occupied the first rank and has been discussed either at the sittings of the Conference itself or in the press in all its earnestness. On this question there exists much divergence of opinion and two distinctively different schools have been debating upon the reform, at times with acrimony, from opposite standpoints, though a large number generally favour the adoption of the system of spelling followed in the reading text books prepared by the Government. Mr. Narsingrao, the president of this year's conference has been to the fore, fighting with all the earnestness and enthusiasm at his command, for a radical reform of Gujerati spelling and the adoption of a form of writing certain words which has been well-nigh dismissed by others as mere provincialism. The first Conference resolved to invite the opinion of learned men and those interested in Gujerati literature by means of an exhaustive interrogatory No satisfactory solution having been reached a committee was appointed at the second Conference to consider the whole question. The Committee has since passed through various vicissitudes of fortune and the question still hangs fire as of old.

The next important question referred to the absence of a good grammar and dictionary in Gujerati. The preparation of the latter has been undertaken by the Gujerati Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad in commemoration of its Diamond Jubilee, but no attention seems to be paid to the production of a really scholarly grammar. Fortunately for Gujerati script the question of adopting a common *balbodh lipi* was dropped as soon as it was raised. At all the four sessions of the Conference many valuable papers have been read on the subject of the old and unpublished works of known or unknown authors and the efforts made to bring them to light. It is, indeed, a matter of great satisfaction that the Conference has in this direction stimulated a number of enthusiasts to devote their energies to the ferreting out of old manuscripts which have not seen the light of day for centuries past. It has now been definitely ascertained that Jain Sadhus played no small part about the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in contributing to the development of Gujerati. The silent but significant work accomplished under the stimulus provided by the Conference has revealed a valuable store of old Gujerati in Jain *bhandars*. The Jains have not been slow to realise the importance of these *bhandars* and of late some old and valuable works have been published under the auspices of Sheth Devchand Lallubhai Jain Pustakdhar Fund and similar other Trusts.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

The first Conference discussed the importance of producing cheap literature for the creation of a love of reading among the masses. Though the subsequent Conferences did not make any effort in this direction the question was taken up by outside agencies. Of these the most commendable have been the efforts of Bhiksu Akhandananda of the Sastu Sahitya Karyalaya and Mr. Jivanlal Amarsey Mehta of Ahmedabad. The popular library of books that the latter has just begun publishing promises to be widely circulated. It is noteworthy that the Conference has arranged to have an exhaustive up-to-date library of Gujerati books of its own. As there exists at present some difference of opinion as to its location it is temporarily placed under the control of the Gujerati Vernacular Society at Ahmedabad. The Society already possesses a very large and useful collection of books; it will, therefore, be a superfluity to have the conference library also in that city to the neglect of Bombay where there does not exist any collection of Gujerati books worth the name. If the Conference elects to locate its library in Bombay it is hoped it will receive every support from all the Gujerati speaking communities.

These are no mean efforts for a Conference to make during a decade, but it is a moot question whether all the literature it strives to create is of a kind that will meet the requirements of the masses. If, however, it proceeds slowly and steadily it is sure to attain its object. The only other feature of the Conference that remains to be noted is the holding of an exhibition of rare and old manuscripts, pictures, etc., belonging to past centuries. The one held at Rajkot was the best of its kind in the matter of exhibits and management. The next one at Baroda, though it was not so full, yet it claimed to have exhibited some rare manuscripts. The present exhibition at Surat was also a successful collection of exhibits.

Literary Notes

The annual volume of the Palestine Exploration Fund for 1914-15 (2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W., 45s.) is of peculiar value at the present time, since it deals with the northern part of the Sinai Peninsula, the ground which the Turkish attacks upon the Suez Canal have lately been traversing. This archaeological report upon "The Wilderness of Zin" was written by Mr. C. Leonard Woolley and Mr. T. E Lawrence as a result of investigations conducted by them when attached to a War Office survey party in 1913. Apart from topographical interest, the most important chapter of the work is that which describes the Byzantine remains which are scattered over the district, and which date chiefly from the time of Justinian.

* * * *

The Cambridge Press has in hand a volume of "Studies Introductory to the Theory of Education," by Mr. E. T. Campagnac, the well-known Professor of Education in the University of Liverpool.

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Mr. Osman Edwards's translation of "The Cloister," Verhaeren's play recently produced in London, will shortly be published by Messrs. Constable. Meanwhile "The Cloister" is about to make its appearance in the provinces. The same firm have also in preparation a volume of "Japanese Lyrics" by Lafcadio Hearn.

* * * *

Sir Hugh Clifford has written an introduction to a "History of the Gold Coast and Ashnati," by Dr. W. W. Claridge, which Mr. Murray has in preparation. It will not however, be ready until the early autumn. Dr. Claridge is the head of the West African medical staff, and his book will be on the most comprehensive scale.

* * * *

Professor Percy Gardner is one of the most interesting of our liberal theologians and his recent study of "The Religious Experiences of St. Paul" was at least as suggestive as it was controversial. He has now a new volume in the press with Messrs. Williams and Norgate on "The Ephesian Gospel"—a study of the Fourth Gospel on lines parallel to those of the Pauline Epistles. It will contain a chapter on its relation to modern conditions. The book will be ready at the end of the month.

* * * *

The third volume has now been published of "Nelson's History of the War," by Mr. John Buchan (T. Nelson and Sons, 1s. net). It carries the narrative of the Western campaign from the battle of the Aisne to the fall of Antwerp, and in the Eastern campaign describes the first Russian advance upon Cracow, which occurred in the latter part of September. There are also chapters dealing with the naval operations and with the events which took place in various parts of Africa during the same period. The same high standard is maintained as in the earlier volumes. Another interesting reprint is "Eyewitness's Narrative of the War" (Edward Arnold, 1s. net). This contains the complete series of accounts issued by the Press Bureau from "an Eye-witness present with General Headquarters" from September till the end of March.

* * * *

The May number of the ever-popular "Chambers's Journal" includes articles on "Free and Independent Cracow," by Sir Ludovic J. Grant; on "Judge Lynch," the originator of lynch law, by Mr. A. G. Bradley; and on "War Beneath the Waves," by Mr. W. O. Horsnaill. The magazine also contains, as usual, some excellent fiction.

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MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

PORTABLE BUILDINGS.

ALL-STEEL STRUCTURES FOR MILITARY USE.

There was exhibited during mail week on the vacant plot of ground belonging to the London County Council at the junction of Millbank and Horseferry-road a section of an ingenious all-steel portable building suitable for military or other purposes which has been erected there, says the "Standard." The building, which is the work of Messrs. Cater and Co. (Limited), Lombard-street, consists entirely of galvanised steel in sections, which can be cut to any length required, and these are so arranged as to fit accurately into each other by means of a form of handy grooving, which can easily be produced in the manufacturing. For hospitals, whether on the field or at the base, these buildings will prove invaluable, inasmuch as they can be erected within a very short space of time. No professional workers are required. A military fatigue party can put up a building 20ft. by 80ft. within four hours, and take it down in two hours.

The advantage of this is that these buildings can be used with the greatest ease for the purposes of an army of occupation. The ventilation is from the top, and is on the latest improved system; it is simplicity itself, and can be placed anywhere, as also can the windows. From a purely sanitary point of view the fact that the entire structure can be washed with disinfectants at any time with the least possible inconvenience is very important. The structure is rendered waterproof throughout, and windtight wherever necessary by means of a slide which forms a binding stud between the various sheets.

EASY SUBDIVISION.

Inside the building can be subdivided into any number of divisions of any size without in any way interfering with the stability of the roof or walls, and it can be extended to any length. The fact that it is very light renders it easily portable. A building 20ft. by 24ft. does not exceed in weight one ton, and one 20ft. by 80ft. can easily be drawn by two horses. A section measuring 20ft. by 24ft. will accommodate 16 men, either for sleeping or hospital purposes. In the construction neither wood nor nails are employed.

These buildings can also be adapted for railways, whether station buildings or carriage sheds, for churches, hospitals, and various other purposes. The cost as compared with wood is only 25 per cent. more, but as regards stone buildings it is very much less. This improved method should appeal strongly to the War Office, and this all the more as the buildings will be worth 50 per cent. of their original cost for selling purposes, however long the war may last.

THERMO-DYNAMICS OF THE MARINE OIL ENGINE.

Some startling contentions as to the best efficiency of the marine oil engine were advanced in a paper on "The Thermo-dynamics of the Marine Oil Engine," which was recently read before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York.

Broadly, the author asserted that there is no real Diesel type engine in use to-day and he claimed that the present engines bearing that name owe their value and efficiency to the same principles which govern the gas or so-called explosion engine, any gain in efficiency in the present oil engines due to a high ratio of compression being, he considered, more than balanced by the disadvantages resulting from the same.

Why, he asks, if this be otherwise, should not gas engines be run on the so-called Diesel principle? It is possible to inject a blast of gas into the cylinder at the end of compression, and to obtain the same results now realised in engines built on the Diesel principle.

The Diesel theory does not bind itself to the design of a perfect primemover for service at sea. To attain the maximum economy with such engines, large cylinder covers are necessary, and with these, extreme pressures must be avoided. Furthermore, the marine engine has to be capable of working under the greatest variation of load from full-speed to dead-slow ahead or astern, as the case may be, and these are conditions under which the oil engine must work to obvious disadvantage.

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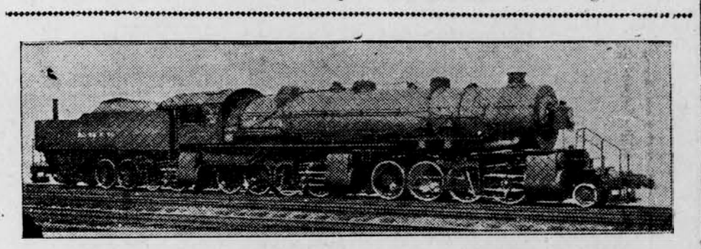
REMARKABLE LOCOMOTIVES OF 1914.

There were quite a number of notable locomotives placed in service on British railways last year, says "Cassier's Magazine" in an interesting article on "Remarkable Locomotives of 1914," while British locomotive building firms have supplied engines for use abroad including noteworthy charactristics. In the American field, too, there has been no cessation of development, and in these three categories, together with reference, to a few special phases of practice, notably in connection with superheating, there is abundant material for an instructive review of locomotive practice as exemplified by work done during 1914.

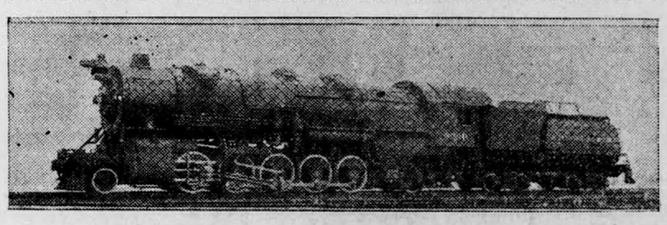
A remarkable feature of British locomotive practice is the fact that, notwithstanding the war and the special uses to which many of the railway workshops have been put, nearly as many interesting engines have been placed in service since the outbreak of war as during the seven months previous thereto. One of the most remarkable looking engines described in the article is the enormous "Triplex" articulated locomotive built by the Baldwin Works for the Erie Railroad. This locomotive is now in service, and is proving successful. On a test run, made to determine its hauling capacity, it drew a train composed of 250 loaded cars, weighing 17,912 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) a distance of 23 miles. The track was approximately level, the maximum grade against the train being about 1 in 1,100. Pushers were used at the start in order to prevent pulling out couplings; but when the train was under way, the entire work was done by the "Triplex" locomotive. One of the notable features of this large locomotive is that, while its general design is new, the majority of the details entering into its construction have been fully tried out in other types of locomotives. This is particularly true of the machinery and running gear, the flexible steam pipes, articulated frame joints and boiler. As far as practicable, parts subject to wear have been made interchangeable with corresponding details of the "Mikado" type locomotives in service on the Erie. This will materially lessen the expense of maintaining the "Triplex" locomotive.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have recently obtained a number of 2-10-2 locomotives built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, which include several special features. The engines are designed for heavy freight service, and are claimed to be the most powerful non-articulated locomotives yet built. The boiler is the most remarkable feature. It is of straight-top type, 7 ft. 6 in. diameter, with wide firebox adapted for burning soft coal, and with sand-boxes and steam dome of special form, in consequence of the large size of the boiler barrel. A Street mechanical stoker is employed. There are forty-eight steel tubes 5½ in. diameter to receive the elements of the Schmidt superheater, and 269 ordinary steel tubes 2¼ in. diameter. Length between the tube plates is 23 ft. The firebox is also of steel, 11 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 7 ft. 5½ in. deep in front, and 6 ft. 3½ in. deep

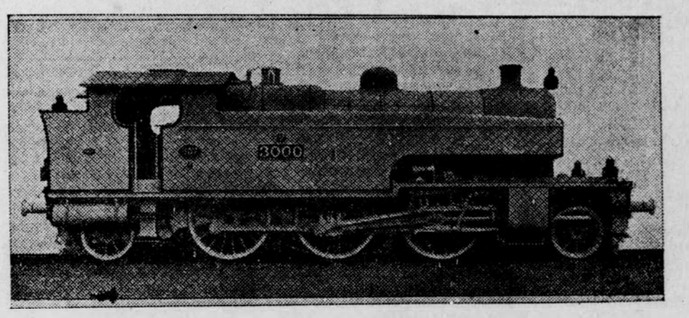
The third illustration is of 2-6-2 superlated tank engine for working local trains in the Bombay District, Great Indian Peninsular Railway. There are twelve of these engines built by the Vulcan Foundry Company, Ltd. The superheater is of the Robinson pattern and a Weir steam pump is fitted.



2-8-8-8-2 "Triplex" Locomotive, Erie Railway. Built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.



2-10-2 Locomotive, Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.



5-2-6-2 Superheater tank Engine, Great Indian Insular Railway. Built by the Vulcan Foundry Co; Ltd.

ECONOMY IN LIGHT CAR.

A few interesting facts about the light car and its economy are given in the Motor. Most light car engines have a nominal horsepower of ten, with a capacity of 1,100 c.c. Most of these engines have to develop 18 h.p. on the bench before being passed, so that the small engine is not necessarily underpowered. The complete car weighs in the neighbourhood of 11 cwt. with full equipment, but without passengers. This light weight in relation to the engine-power is the great secret of the light car's success. It permits a high average speed to be maintained, it allows of speed on hills, and the acceleration obtainable is remarkably good. In addition, the small dimensions of the light car make it an ideal vehicle for traffic purposes, the large steering-lock and short wheel-base contributing largely to the ease of driving both in town and in tortuous country lanes. In addition to its low cost and its extreme handiness, the greatest advantage of the light car is its economy of running.

The collection of engineering power from the sun's rays is being brought very close to the "economic" point in some quarters of the globe. Mr. Ackermann's account of the experiments made near Cairo shows that the expense is equal to the use of coal at £3 10s. a ton—a price which the commodity has very nearly touched in Egypt under present conditions. In the development of certain tropical regions after the war it seems more than probable that the sun reflector will be a cheaper agency than the imported fuel.

A MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Through the mistake of a laboratory servant in filling a bottle with anisol instead of anise oil, Professor Frankel, of Vienna, has discovered a preparation which kills the louse transmitting the infection of spotted typhus, says the Venice correspondent of the "Times." The Professor says that the mixture absolutely destroys within ten minutes whereas other preparations only disperse the insects. Anisol is the principal substance of anise oil.

RADIUM IN THE GARDEN.

STRIKING RESULT OF SEEDLING EXPERIMENTS.

In one of the many little garden laboratories that have sprung up experiments carried on for two years on radium and radium water as an alleged miracle worker in the garden and farm are reaching a triumphant conclusion this spring, writes the "Daily Mail."

Seeing is believing. In a South of London suburb both in the house and in the garden are to be seen side by side groups of flowerpots and pans sown with mustard seeds. Some of these pots have been grown in a soil mixed with radium refuse, some have been watered with radium water, and some grown in ordinary soil. To the eye the results are quite conclusive.

In one of the radium pots every single seed has germinated and grown into a lusty sapling, and the older the plants the more remarkable is their superiority to those that have had no radium treatment. The superiority is in some cases—notably with such root plants as radishes—100 per cent.

If these results are corroborated there is no reason why we should not use radium even on a field scale. There are thousands of tons of radium refuse in England. It is being used in one district as a foundation for roads. As for radium water, the powder used for making the water will last, so it is calculated, 2,500 years. Only the radiations are soluble in water. The rest is insoluble, and exhaustion of the powder is not apparent in a generation.

British seedsmen are making similar experiments and find the results very striking. They have just discovered the cause of certain baffling exceptions in their results. These failures were due, it was found, to the presence of copper, which is a virulent plant poison. Wherever the copper has been got rid of the results have been good, and the radium can even cancel a certain amount of poison. It certainly seems to bring back to life seeds that were on the point of death.

ENGINEERING AND AGRICULTURE.

In a comparatively speking backward agricultural country, such as India, the skill of engineers, says a contemporary, has obviously a wide field of actual and potential activity. Water is one of the first essentials of cultivation; in a country, therefore, where rainfall is capricious, artificial methods of ensuring an adequate supply must be adopted. The engineer's chief device for providing water is, of course, the construction and maintenance of irrigation canals. Well and river irrigation, however, is a valuable and in some cases, the only practicable alternative to canal irrigation and improvement in this direction is one of the most important branches of agricultural engineering proper. But the provision of such irrigational facilities immediately leads to a second engineering problem, namely, that of devising the most economical method of distributing the water on to the land, and entails a study of pumping plants and sites, with special reference to the possibilities of various types of power-plants. Then, again, the application of power to other agricultural operations, such as ploughing immediately suggests itself, while certain phases of land improvement, such as field terracing and salt land reclamation can also present problems which demand the expert advice and aid of an engineer. The improvement of agricultural improvements, concludes the journal, is a sister subject in which the co-operation of engineering and agricultural experts is highly desirable.—"The Indian Review."

OVERHEAD VALVES IN MOTOR CARS.

Motors fitted with overhead valves are so generally regarded as the most efficient form that can be devised that they are almost invariably employed on cars that are specially built for big races. For ordinary touring-cars, however, they are seldom used, for one reason or another—chiefly, perhaps, because they are more difficult to make absolutely noiseless. The Buick car is one of the exceptions to the rule, and its manufacturers have just issued a very telling brouchure in which they point out, by word and picture, that the engineering principle of a siege-gun and the Buick "valve-in-head" motor is the same. In one case the powder is exploded directly behind the projectile, and in the other the petrol-vapour is exploded directly behind the piston. This method is effectively contrasted, by means of coloured illustrations, with the "L" and "T" types of motor respectively, in which the gas explodes in a valve-chamber at one side, with a certain amount of loss of power, especially in the case of the latter with its two side-pockets.

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THE STRUGGLE IN GALICIA.

A STUPENDOUS BATTLE.

ALONG FRONT OF 1,000 MILES.

At the present moment no useful purpose would be served by indulging in conjectures as to the further course of the stupendous battle which, for nine days, has been raging in Galicia, writes the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent of Petrograd in a communication dated May 12. Our positive information as to the elements of the position is too slight to justify definite inferences. The only way in which the official communiqués can be profitably supplemented is by an inspired commentary supplied daily to the Press.

An explanatory statement issued last night is, however, of a specially interesting character, and provides plausible elucidation for much in the recent developments which might otherwise be difficult to understand. It is as follows:

"The big battle between the Vistula and the Carpathians continues to develop. The front in this district during the past few days has been a changeable one, and at times has extended over forty miles.

"On this front the enemy concentrated as many as thirteen divisions, and on the main sector—Velepole-Novotanetz—with an extension of about thirteen miles, he assembled no fewer than seven of these. The enemy's line, as presented to us, gradually assumed a convex form, which enabled us to operate on his flanks. In this work our cavalry specially distinguished itself, fighting chiefly in dismounted order, and also the horse batteries. By the enemy's own admissions, to be seen in the reports of Austro-German papers, no fewer than 100,000 of his men have dropped out of action during the eight days' battle between the Vistula and the Carpathians.

"On the general front of 1,000 miles the greatest number of the enemy's forces is concentrated between the Carpathians and the Vistula. (From the mouth of the Nida to Gorlitze.) Here the enemy has deployed, approximately, one-fifth of all the forces with which he is operating against Russia, and he has in front of him only one of our armies, and that one incomplete. Altogether, at the beginning of the war, Austria-Hungary sent against us three-quarters of her forces; Germany, one-ninth of her first line and about half her second line. Of late the Austrians have transferred from the Serbian front eight divisions, and have also put into the field against us several newly-formed divisions. The Germans have transferred from the West to our front twenty infantry divisions and nine cavalry divisions, and besides that, have brought hither eight new divisions. Moreover, it can be positively asserted that not one of these large units has been removed to any other front.

"Thus, on the Eastern front against Russia there are operating nearly the whole of the Austro-Hungarian army, the entire German cavalry and one-half of the Landwehr and Landsturm. It must be borne in mind that the enemy nearly always can make use of his close network of railways, whereas our troops, for the most part, are compelled to operate outside the zone of the Russian lines as, for instance, on the front between the Vistula and the Carpathians.

WAITING WITH "ABSOLUTE CALM."

"In view of the strategic advantages which the enemy derives from his railways, the tactics adopted by us between the Carpathians and the Vistula were to occupy successively fortified zones, with the object of delaying the enemy till our reserves were brought together in full concentration of forces. Great as is the significance of the battle between the Vistula and the Carpathians, the importance of what is happening now should not be over-estimated. The development of events can be awaited with absolute calm.

"Of considerably less importance are the battles developing in the Shavli district. Here the enemy attempted to penetrate to the rear of Kovno, in order to cut the communications between this fortress and Vilna by seizing the crossings over the River Viliya and severing the railway. This attempt suffered a complete failure. The task was allotted to a Bavarian cavalry division and the Fifth Prussian Grenadier Regiment, which carried out a flanking movement on our wing to the east of Rossieny. On the night from Saturday to Sunday, however, our cavalry repulsed the Bavarians and pursued them, driving them from the station of Sheimy, which they had occupied.

"A breathless pursuit continued for between thirty and forty miles, our cavalry passing Shaty (thirteen miles west of Vilkomir) and capturing all the crossings over the River Neriada, at Krokinoff (eighteen miles north-west of Shaty and ten miles south-west of Ponievaesh). The chase was continued to the north of Shaty. The Germans, repulsed to the north of Viliva, are evidently concentrating on Dubissa.

"In adition to the German cavalry taking part in the engagements in the Kovno Government, there have been noticed several detachments of infantry, of which the enemy has here concentrated a considerable force. All this gives reason to suppose that the operations in the Shavli-Rossieny district, as well as on the coast, will be of a prolonged character. During the last few days strong naval forces of enemy have not been noticed in the Baltic, but it is not impossible that in the near future a German squadron may attempt something there."

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

FURTHER DATAILS OF RABHON DOCOITY

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 4.

The Lahore conspiracy case was continue yesterday also. Though it was His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday the Commissioners were anxious to finish the case as soon as possible.

Muhammad Yaqub, Teacher, C. M. School, Lahore, and late Superintendent B. H. Islamia School, Ludhiana, proved from school attendance registers Sucha Singh's absence from school on certain dates in December and January last. Cross examined the witness said he saw outsiders in Sucha Singh's room in the boarding house many times and took exception to their presence.

Surti Singh and Abdul Alim, students, deposed to the visits of students and other members of the "Ghadar" party to Sucha Singh in the boarding house of Islamia School, Ludhiana. They gave evidence in corroboration of Sucha Singh's statement and identified a number of the accused. Surti Singh mentioned details of his visit to Meerut to deliver a message and bundle of papers etc., from the party.

Cross-examined witness stated that he saw Kirpal Singh's copy from "Ghadar-di-Gunj." Abdul Alim saw Kalma keep rupees with Sucha Singh who said it was the proceeds of the Sahnewal dacoity. He also heard from Sucha Singh an account of the Mansuram dacoity.

Bela Singh, Hira Singh and Bishan Singh gave corroborative evidence. Shadi Ram, Mani Lal and Vilayeti Ram and Dr. Bindraban proved the sale of chemicals to some of the accused.

BOMB SHELLS FROM BRASS LAMPS.

Wali Muhammad and Miya Singh deposed to the conversion of two brass lamps into shells for bombs under orders of Dewa Singh and his companion.

A few other witnesses Hira Das, Sad Gyan Singh, Zaildar Karem Chand, teacher Muhammad Ismail, teacher Parmaishri Das, wine contractor Sri Ram, teacher Multan Singh, Sukhu, barber, Sohan Lal, shoe maker, and Sundar Singh, Garanthi gave evidence bringing out certain details of Jhabewal and Sahnewal dacoities and connected the incidents and points in the statement of Dalip Singh, approver, deceased. Sundar Singh mentioned his stay at Lotbadi as teacher in Girls' School and the association of Parmanand 2, with the gang. The Court was adjourned till tomorrow. This finished the evidence of 251 witnesses.

LAHORE, June 5.

When the Lahore Conspiracy case was taken up by the Special Commissioners today, a number of witnesses from the Ludhiana District and Patiala State (Dhiru Totia, Bishen Singh, Jaimal Sing, Mai Ditta, Roshan Pakhar, Hazura, Sundar Singh, Bhagtu Ishar, Ishar Singh, Sowa Singh, son, and Kartar Kaur, wife of Ichhra Singh, approver, and Summar Singh) gave corroborative evidence about Ichhra Singh's statement and the Rabhon dacoity, proving the presence of dacoits at Sadh Kishan Singh's "dera" on the evening before the night of the Rabhon dacoity. The encounter of one of the witnesses with the dacoits, the discovery of the silver and gold bars and other finds after the dacoity and other details connected with the offence were also related. Ishar Singh corroborated portions of the statement of Dalip Singh approver, deceased.

ELUDING THE POLICE.

Udham Singh, a boy of 17 who had been to Italy and returned to India in August 1914, gave a brief account of his association with the accused and their designs and activities in certain parts of the province. Uttam Singh, a returned emigrant, belonged to the witness's village and talked to him in a seditious vein. When the police came to the village to arrest Uttam Singh he absconded and prevailed upon the witness also to accompany him, holding out to the latter the prospect of showing him his party and their work. The two then left their native place together in January, 1915 and the witness gave a detailed account of his wanderings with Uttam Singh in different parts of the Punjab, including the places frequented by the "Ghadar" party, such as Lohattadi, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Patial, Ferozepore and Dorala. He also bore testimony to their lawless and revolutionary designs. The expenses of his journeys were borne by Uttam Singh.

The next batch of the witnesses deposed to certain details of the searches at Lotbadi and the dacoity committed by the Lotbadi gang.

Sarbhajan Singh saw two men melting ornaments at Ichhra Singh's house. Madhoram proved the sale of bomb chemicals to Nidhan Singh, Mallu Ram purchased the gold from Ichhra Singh and Kanshiram, goldsmith, tested the quality of the gold. Kapura, brother of Sewa Singh (accused), Samand Singh Zaildar, Sundar Singh Lambardar, Kalu Mal, honorary Sub-Registrar, and two other witnesses proved the recovery of various articles connected with the Rabhon dacoity, arms and bomb chemicals.

Thakar Singh, a teacher in the Lotbadi girls' school deposed to the meeting held there and named some of those who were present on such occasions. The work which they did, he was told, was a religious one, but he heard them plan the Janer dacoity. He also saw arms, etc. In the room where the gang used to meet witness buried inkpot bombs and pieces of glass in a pond.

BANGALORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 4.

Second entrances for the July races though not satisfactory numerically indicate that the racing will be a high class. Rococo and Vitulos are two more candidates for the Bangalore Cup. The Stewards are however sufficiently satisfied with the entries to decide that there shall be an extra day on July 1st.

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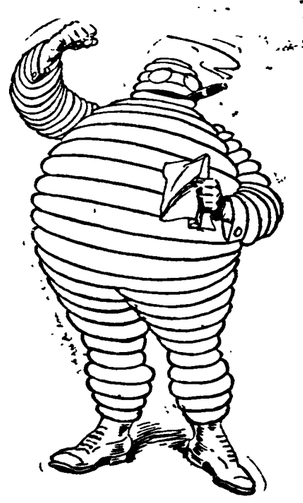

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JOURNALISM AND THE WAR.

A CALL TO THE NATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

In accepting the invitation of the Newspaper Press Fund to preside at its fifty-second anniversary on May 7, dinner at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. Lloyd George made an impassioned appeal to the newspapers of the country still further to stimulate the people to a full realisation of the gravity of the struggle now in progress between the nations, a struggle on the issue of which, he said, there depended the liberty of Europe for generations to come.

Proposing the health of the King, Mr. Lloyd George said: The King is the head of a united Empire, engaged at the present moment in the most colossal struggle for human liberty ever waged. May God strengthen him and his arms. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, in proposing prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund, said: I deem it a great honour to preside on this occasion. When I look at the long list of distinguished men who have presided at this annual gathering—Dickens, Gladstone, Froude, Salisbury, Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the present Prime Minister—I say it in no party spirit about my immediate predecessor in the chair, after a long experience and association with him, that there is not an abler or a more sagacious leader for a nation in trouble in Europe to-day. (Cheers.)

You will, I am sure, regret that to-day he has learned that one of his sons has been severely wounded at the Dardanelles. I am glad to learn to-night that he is not dangerously wounded, but I am sure you will join with me in an expression of deep sympathy with him on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) It is hard that, in addition to the cares of a great office at a trying, not to say terrible, moment, such anxieties should be added to his lot. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the work of the society, it has had a prolonged career of benevolence. Journalism has been hit hard by the war. So have all enlightened professions. I think it is a good thing amid the horrors, the cruelties, and the infamies perpetrated in this war to show that kindness, sympathy, and tenderness for the unfortunate, have not altogether been banished from the human heart. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I commend the funds of this society to all those who wish to help those who are in distress.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

The Press never had a greater responsibility cast upon it than at the present moment. It is not for me to engage in any lecture upon the functions of the Press. I do not mind criticism myself. (Laughter.) In fact I rather miss it. (Laughter.) I am so accustomed to it that I think there is something wrong with the war weather if it does not come. Therefore I do not mind very much the Press engaging in a little criticism if they cannot get out of it at once.

Have you ever lived in a Sabbatarian country? I remember among the tribulations of youth that, on that particular day, we were not permitted to throw stones at either cats or dogs. (Laughter.) During the war we have had our rest from criticism. But still there are a few naughty boys who cannot help throwing stones. (Laughter.) We all know the end they will come to, and I think we can leave them there.

But after all the function of the Press in this great struggle is a very exalted one. It is to inform the nation, to sustain the nation, to stimulate the nation, and to inspire the nation. (Cheers.)

It is a war of nations. It is nations that will win; it is nations that will lose; and it is the heart of the nation that has to be kept right. There is no more competent agency for that purpose than the Press. There must be in a great war some moments of discouragement and depression. There will be many moments of weariness and boredom. It is the great function of the Press to sustain the courage and spirit of the people and carry them through so that they shall endure to the end. It is the nation that endures to the end that will win.

FREEDOM OF EUROPE.

How long will the war last? That is a question asked me repeatedly. It was put to Abraham Lincoln in another war full of trials, full of vicissitudes, and full of moments of depression. His answer was, "We accepted this war for a worthy object, and this war will end when the object is attained." (Loud cheers.) He added—and this must be the sentiment of every true-hearted Britisher to-day—"under God I hope it will never end until that time comes." (Cheers.)

What is that object, that supreme object? The freedom of Europe! This desolating war has been forced upon us by an arrogant military caste who sought to enslave Europe; who thought they had perfected a machine that would tear through the vitals of Europe and leave it bleeding and crushed at their feet. The Prussian means to dominate the world. That is a mania which has possessed military castes almost in every century. Once or twice have they succeeded, and that has upset the balance of many who thought they could follow. But although they will not succeed nevertheless to overthrow that ambition will cost Europe a ghastly price in blood and in treasure. Our share of that price we must be prepared to pay or for ever sink into a degrading vassalage—(cheers)—a poor end for a splendid Empire that was to lead the world in the paths of liberty.

I wonder now whether the nation fully realises what the issue is, what the issue would be if defeat were possible.

Many of you have been on Beachy Head. Looking along the coast to the East you will see one of the most beautiful views in England, and a very interesting one at the present moment. There you will find a bend in the coast where a foreign prince landed with an army which was the finest fighting machine in Europe. For centuries he imposed his language, his laws, his customs, his ideals, upon this land, and enslaved the population. You may say that can never happen again. Not in that way. (Cheers.) But if you want to know how it may happen read the explanation given by Dr. Dernburg when he was trying to smooth the susceptibilities of the American people—not when he was blustering, but when he was talking calmly and modestly, to remove apprehensions.

What did he say? That this war can end only by the command of the seas being wrested from Britain and by the power of the two or three countries that can resist Prussian militarism being destroyed for ever. He would not annex Britain—that is good of him. (Laughter.) He is not going to absorb Russia or France. He explains that the only reason is that the meal would be indigestible. But the command of the seas is to be taken from us as the price of peace. Yes, Britain is to be as Belgium, the land at the mercy of the Prussian War Lord. Whenever it resists Prussian behests it is to be overrun, it is to be trampled under foot; London is to be as Brussels, Oxford as Louvain, and the tramp of the Kaiser's legions is to resound from the roads of Britain. That is the price. Who is there so mean as to pay that price? (Loud cheers.)

GERMANY'S AMBITION.

Russia is to be broken, France and any other nation that will stand up to this mighty Power must go; Russia, a toothless bear chained in its pit, France with no wings to soar or spurs to defend itself, Britain a harmless whale in the German ocean fit only for blubber for Germany. A pretty picture! (Cheers.) But do not imagine that the Prussian does not mean it all. The nation has got to realise it; it has not quite done so yet.

It would be idle to talk of small nationalities like those that are represented by the Serbian Minister—(loud and prolonged applause, which the Serbian Minister acknowledged). It is idle to talk of small nationalities, though they may know how to die while greater nations lie prostrate. It is the nation which must realise, which must raise itself to a full comprehension of what is involved in the struggle and that it is the duty of the Press to teach it. (Cheers.)

It [illegible] of the Press to lift up the nation [illegible] level of heroism which is need[illegible] to keep it at that high level. When they see signs that the nation is prepared to soar above sordid interest praise God the Press don't use their mighty influence to drag it down. (Cheers.)

THE CALL OF DUTY.

The soldiers are doing their duty, all brave, all valiant, all prepared to face death for their country, and worse than death—torture. I am not talking of officers high in command; I am not talking of veterans inured by discipline to face danger. I am talking of the ordinary common soldier, many of whom you and I know.

It seems but a few weeks ago that we know them, just ordinary men pursuing in a quiet way their ordinary avocations, with nothing to distinguish them in mind or heart from their fellows. In the same quiet, unostentatious way, when the call came they offered their lives to their country without demonstration, just as if they were pursuing their ordinary everyday tasks. The next thing heard of them is on some terrible battlefield, with grim valour marching through horror and torment without flinching. Yes, and that thousands of men of exactly like mettle are doing, carrying high their country's frame and honour into the jaws of hell. (Loud cheers.)

There are hundreds of thousands of them—hundreds of thousands already there, and two millions more just as brave, just as gallant, ready.

What is our duty? Our duty is this: Each of us, in his sphere, you on the Press, we in our departments, the men in the workshops and yards, in every sphere of life so to act that when the last of these men has left for foreign lands to fight for the flag; it shall not be said even then that all the heroism has quitted the shores of Britain. (Prolonged cheers.)

Proposing the health of the chairman, Sir Ridell said that he had once told the Chancellor of the Exchequer that if he had to write his epitaph he would write: "Sacred to the memory of David Lloyd George. He was the poor man's friend." Mr. Lloyd George had smiled and said, "I think you had better say, 'He tried to be.'" (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said: I must thank Sir George Riddell for the more than kind words he has spoken of me, and you for the exceedingly kind way in which you have received the toast. It is very good of you, considering what a worry I must be to all of you. (Laughter.) I have a great deal of sympathy with journalists, because at a time when I was fairly hard up—(laughter)—I tried to make a living out of journalism. I do not know whether I was a very successful journalist, though I kept to it for some time. (Cheers.)

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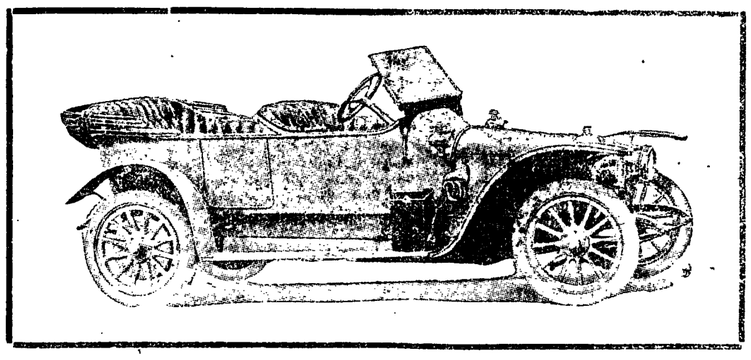

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